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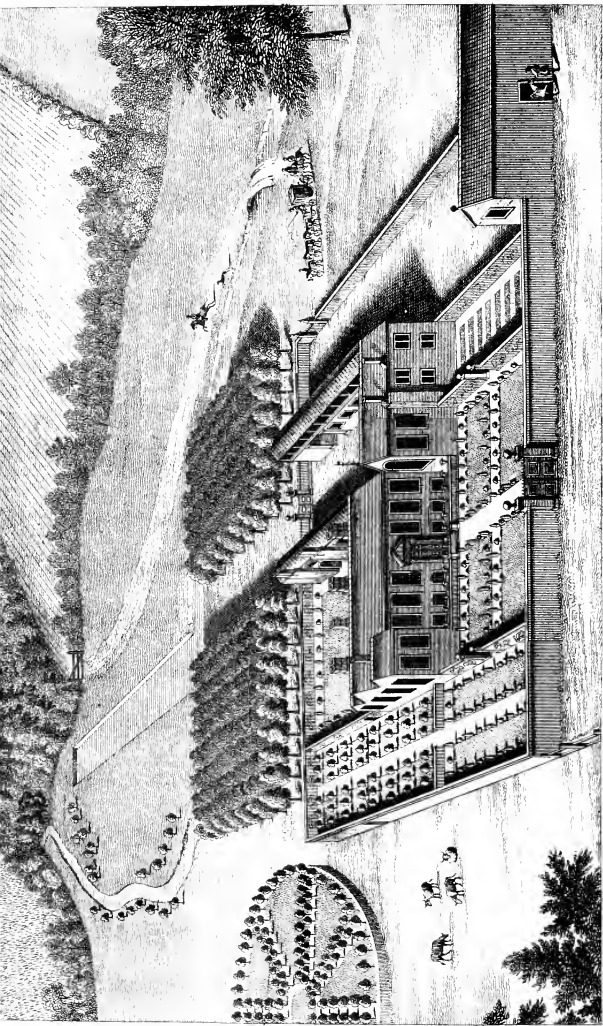
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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

HAREWOOD,

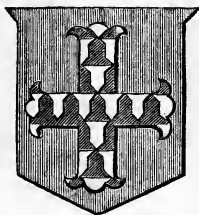
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK,

WITH

TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF ITS PARISH & NEIGHBOURHOOD,

BY JOHN JONES.



LONDON:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.;

LEEDS: J. BUCKTON.

MDCCCLIX.

ENTERED AT STATIONER'S HALL.



TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF HAREWOOD,

OF HAREWOOD CASTLE,

LORD OF THE MANOR OF HAREWOOD,

This History

IS, (BY PERMISSION,) GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S MOST OBEDIENT

AND VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.



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P R E F A C E.

PROBABLY there is no science that has made such rapid strides of late years, as Topography. Thoroughly national in its character and objects, it has obtained a position in the public estimation, second only to its importance. Camden, Hollinshed, Stowe, Leland, Dugdale, Dodsworth, Torre, Hopkinson, and a host of others, have enriched its pages in times gone by; while down to the present day, numbers have laboured in the same field, tracing events connected with their respective localities, and rescuing from oblivion everything of historical importance. The History of Harewood and its Neighbourhood is not merely of local interest. Its antiquities and historical memoranda, have a general, if not a national value. Independent of its dismantled castle, its ancient church, its modern palace, its monastic ruin, camps and earth-work, it claims to be the birthplace and the burial place of the immortal Chief Justice Gascoigne, and the residence of the noble Earl of Strafford. There are few districts indeed, so rich in relics of the past, or whose history is

mind, they speak of times gone by, of great and stirring events, which occupied no insignificant place in our National Annals, of noble patriots, who fought, and bled, and died, in defence of our Religion and Country. Notwithstanding the historical and antiquarian interest of this locality, the only accounts of it, which have hitherto been published, are contained in a few pages of Whitaker, and a small book published by Mr. Jewel. The greatest part of the latter, consists of a description of the rooms in Harewood House, and is a tolerable guide book, but not worthy to be regarded as a History. In the present work, while availing myself of their labours, where necessary, I have endeavoured as far as possible to make the History complete and perfect. With this view, I have accordingly visited every place, where I have known manuscripts to be stored, at all bearing upon Yorkshire Topography. Some may possibly imagine, that the book contains a deal of matter, uninteresting to the general reader, but my object has been, not merely to please them, but to render it valuable to the Antiquarian also. In reading any work of general information, few will be actuated by the same motives; and in Topography more especially, things which may appear inconsiderable to one, may be replete with interest to another.

The Critic will I trust look mercifully upon my labours, and deal gently with me. The disadvantages I have laboured under and the difficulties I have met with, are known only to myself. With the Author of the History of Bradford I can say, "surely a Book which has been written after the toil of the day, and in hours stolen from recreation and sleep, is no noble game for the literary critic to pounce upon; and the veteran Antiquary may easily pass over the errors of one who confesses, that until this work was commenced, he never devoted one hour exclusively to the study of Antiquities."

I cannot close this Preface without enumerating the various sources from whence I have derived assistance. To my Noble Patron the Earl of Harewood, I am not only indebted for several letters of introduction and much valuable assistance, but also for pecuniary aid, without which I could not have undertaken journeys to London and Oxford. To the Rev. Miles Atkinson, M.A., Vicar of Harewood, for kindly placing the Church Registers at my service, and for several translations of old documents. I am under special obligations to Messrs. Fenteman, Booksellers of Boar Lane, Leeds, who have generously lent me, many authorities from their valuable collection, which my limited means prevented me from purchasing; and to Mr. Booth, Bookseller of Halifax, for great assist-

ance with the engravings. I also wish to acknowledge the great kindness of Mr. Sternberg, Librarian to the Old Library, Leeds, during my frequent visits to that noble collection. To G. Wentworth, Esq., and to Mr. Rowland Jackson, the Historian of Barnsley, my warmest thanks are due, for contributions from the valuable collection at Wooley Park. For the valuable assistance received at the British Museum, and the Bodleian Library, Oxford, I beg to tender my respectful and grateful acknowledgments. To my friends E. J. Walker, Esq. and J. Stott, Esq. of Halifax I am under great obligations, for the deep interest they have taken in my project, and the aid I have derived from their antiquarian knowledge. To the Subscribers without whose prompt and liberal orders the History would have failed, my grateful thanks are due. With these acknowledgments, I venture to launch my book. How far I have been successful in the matter, the public must determine, I only sincerely hope, that their expectations will not be disappointed.

Harewood, 1st February, 1859.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Village of Harewood is pleasantly situated on the Leeds and Harrogate Road, about 8 miles distant from each town. Its position is one of great beauty, standing on a considerable eminence overlooking the valley of the Wharf. To the West a prospect of a most diversified character presents itself embracing the magnificent scenery of Wharfedale, for nearly 20 miles, bounded in the distance by the hills of Craven; while to the East the Vale of York lays stretched out before the observer, York Minster being clearly discernible at the distance of 20 miles. Standing at the intersection of two high roads; the great North Road, and the highway from the West to York, it was formerly a place of much life and bustle, twenty two stage coaches passing and repassing every day. The introduction of Railroads however has destroyed this traffic, and one solitary *stager* to Harrogate during the summer season, is all that remains. The Cottages are erected uniformly on these two roads, and most of them having gardens in the front, under the shade of fine trees, the traveller or visitor is generally struck with the regularity and beauty of the village.

Dr. Whitaker says "this is a fortunate place, blessed with much natural beauty and fertility, and in the compass of a country village, with an entire though dismantled Castle, a modern palace surrounded by a wide extent of pleasure grounds and plantations, and a parish church filled with unmutilated sculptures of the 14th and 15th centuries."

With respect to the Etymology of Harewood the same eminent Antiquarian says, "I will seek for no other etymology than that which will present itself to every mind." From this it may be inferred, that the village derives its name from the hares which abounded in the woods here. This however although very feasible, will not bear the test of investigation, and I know of no circumstances to support this supposition, beyond the fact of its proximity to Knaresbro' forest. Thoresby imagines that it received its name (which in all old documents is *Harwood* not *Harewood*) from some battle fought here, or in the neighbourhood, from "Here, *exercitus legio*." In support of this we have Harelow Hill, or *the battle hill*; Hereford "*exercitus vadum*" (the ford of the army;) Harwich, *the bay where the army may lie*; Hargrave, or Heregrave, *the companion of the battle*, &c. Bede, A.D. 680, relates that a great battle was fought between the rival Saxon Kings at Win-moor near Seacroft; and it may therefore be presumed as occurring within the range of possibility, that some portion of this army may have encamped here. This supposition is certainly strengthened by other circumstances. A remarkable camp formerly existed, so late as Mr. Boulter's time, A.D. 1700, and Thoresby (whose opinion is certainly of

great weight) is induced from this fact, to believe this to be the true etymon of Harewood.

Very little is known of Harewood previous to the Conquest. Its history is essentially a medieval one, and all its existing antiquities, are subsequent to this era. The only event worth recording, belonging to the Anglo Saxon period, is the supposed murder of Athelwold by King Edgar, A.D. 959. The following is the generally received account. Edgar having heard of the exquisite beauty and accomplishments of Elfrida, the daughter and heiress of Olgar, Earl of Devonshire, commissioned Athelwold, his favourite, to visit her residence, and inform him whether this report was true. The faithless courtier was himself smitten by the lady's beauty, and forgetting the King his master, he entertained the idea of marrying her himself. Upon his return he told the King that he could not see much beauty in the lady to recommend her to the King's notice, but as she was the richest heiress in the kingdom, he solicited permission to marry her, which was granted. Not long afterwards, the King journeying in the neighbourhood of Athelwold's seat, desired to be introduced to his wife, about whom he had formerly heard so much. Edgar immediately discovered the faithlessness of his friend, and resolved to have her as his wife. Shortly afterwards Athelwold was slain in a hunting match, and Elfrida became the queen of Edgar. Many historians have not hesitated in laying the scene of this murder at Harewood. William of Malmsbury (lib: 2 De Gest: Reg: Angl:) says, "Edgar took Athelwold into a wood (Harewood forest) upon pretence of hunting, and killed him there with his lance." Higdon in his

Polychronicon, A.D. 1342, says, "Thenne whan the Kynge saw the woman, he beganne to brenne in her love, and made it as thoughe he were not wrothe, and hadde the Erle with hym for to hunt in the wode of Werwelleye, that now is called Hoorewode. There the Kynge smate hym thorughe with a shafte. Afterwarde for clensying of this dede, this Elfrytha buyld an abbaye of nonnes at Warwell."* Mr. Jewel says "may not this Werwelleye be the hamlet of Weardley; this Hoorewode, the present Harewood; and this abbey, Arthington nunnery, which is very near to the field tradition points out as the scene of the murder. I have thoroughly investigated the statements of every historian who alludes to this event, and have come to the conclusion, that Harewood has no claim whatever to it, but that it took place at Whorwell in Hampshire. Stowe, A.D. 1565, says that it took place at Whorwell. Camden in his *Brittania*, A.D. 1586, also states that it took place at Worwhell in Hampshire. Hollinshed supports the same statement, and the place itself (according to Dugdale) had a nunnery founded by Elfrida, A.D. 986, whereas Arthington nunnery was not founded until the middle of the twelfth century, upwards of 200 years afterwards. All the later historians have copied the statement from Higdon, who says, that it is Hoorewode *in* Werwelleye, evidently shewing that Hoorewode was the name of the wood in a place called Werwelleye. This cannot apply to Harewood, for Harewood was not the name of a wood, but of a considerable place, of which Weardley was then, as it is now, a hamlet. Wherwell the legitimate locality is near Andover. On a

* A correct extract from the Copy in the Bodleian Library.

wall in the garden of the house which stands on the site of the nunnery, is a stone with the following inscription.

“Anno Dom: 1649. Here was the nunnery of Wherwell erected by Queen Elfrida, demolished by the over acted zeal or avarice of King Henry; and of its last ruins, here buried, there yet remains this monument.”

By some writers this event has even been associated with the Castle, and this erroneous idea gave occasion to one of the most beautiful dramatic compositions in our language, the “Elfrida of Mason,” who, sacrificing truth to effect, has converted the perfidious queen into an angel of light, and fascinated us with a bewitching picture of ideal truth and constancy.

THE LORDS OF HAREWOOD.

The Authentic History of Harewood commences at the period of the Conquest, A.D. 1066, when William, Duke of Normandy came over with a large army, conquered Harold the Saxon King and placed himself on the throne. In 1081, in a true despotic spirit, he ordered the Domesday Book to be compiled.*

* This Book which is still preserved in the Exchequer contains a survey of all the estates in the kingdom, and is perhaps the most remarkable register of landed property ever possessed by any nation, at so early a period in its civilization.

Harewood was at this time a part of the King's demesne, and the following extract will shew who were the possessors at that time.

In Harewode cu Berewita Tor Sprot 7 Grim X Car^r ad g'l T'ra ad v c XL sol.

Bawden's Translation runs thus. "In Harewood with Berewicks, Tor, Sprot, and Grim, had ten Carucates of land to be taxed. Land to five ploughs. Forty shillings.

It appears therefore that at this time, there were three manors, in which Tor, Sprot, and Grim, three Saxon Chieftains, were possessed of ten carucates of land in Harewood, which were guildable, or liable to be taxed, land was then valued at forty shillings. These unfortunate Saxons falling within the grasp of the Conqueror, appear to have been wholly disseized of this fair domain. Nor was this an exceptional case. William seems to have visited Yorkshire with greater severity than any other portion of England. His troops were encountered and routed by Earl Morcar in the neighbourhood of York, and the King in revenge for this and other misfortunes, laid waste the whole of the country from the Humber to the Tees. Earl Morcar was at this time possessed of large estates in Wharfedale, and Morcar Hill near Kirkby Overblow, is unquestionably a relic of this brave Saxon's property.

- Subsequently from defeats, he fled into the Isle of Ely, where being captured, he was imprisoned during the life of the Conqueror, but released on his death.

THE ROMELLIS.

During this reign, that is previous to A.D. 1087, the King gave Harewood, with the honour of Skipton, and other large estates in Yorkshire, to Robert de Romelli, who (according to Gab: de Moulin) belonged to an ancient and considerable family in Normandy, and who came to this country with his royal patron. He had an only daughter Cecily, who married William de Meschines, Earl of Chester, who thus became Lord of Harewood. This William and Cecily his wife in A.D. 1120, founded a Priory at Embsay, 2 miles east of Skipton, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. It was endowed with the Church of the Holy Trinity at Skipton, and its Chapel of Carlton, to which Cecily added after her husband's death, her Lordship of Kildwick with the mill and soke* thereof, likewise certain lands at Stratton and Harewood.

"Know all that are to come, that I Cecily de Romelli have given to St Mary and St. Cuthbert of Embsay, and the Monks, my mills of Harewood, for the souls of my Lord William Meschines, and Rafe and Matthew my Sons."—*Har: Mss. vol. 802, fol. 10.*

* Soke or Soc, signifies power or liberty to minister justice and execute law, also the circuit or territory where such power is exercised; whence the law latin word *soca* is used for a seignory or lordship enfranchised by the King, with the liberty of holding or keeping a court of his sockmen. The word *soc* also means a plough; whence socage, that is a tenure by which tenants held their lands, to plough the land of their lords with their own ploughs, and do other inferior services of husbandry at their own charge—*Jacob's Law Dictionary.*

Cecily de Romelli had by her said husband, two sons before mentioned, who both died without issue; and two daughters co-heiresses,—Avicia, married to William de Curci, Steward to the household of Henry I; and Alice, married to Fitz Duncan, Earl of Murray, nephew to Malcolm, King of Scotland. The former had for her moiety, the Manor of Harewood with its various dependencies and other considerable estates; and the latter the Skipton Manor, with its dependencies. The family in fact seems to have been one of great wealth, in possession of vast estates, and in consideration of this, the daughters retained their own family name of Romelli, even after marriage.

The large tract of land in Craven called Romald's Moor, or Romelli's Moor, evidently derives its name from this opulent family, and formed a part of their extensive property.

Avicia, the wife of William de Curci, removed the Priory which her mother had founded, from Embsay to Bolton, A.D. 1151. The following legend is the traditionary cause of this removal. In the deep solitude of Bolton Woods, the River Wharf suddenly contracts itself to a rocky channel scarcely four feet wide, called the Strid, where its pent up waters dash through with a rapidity, proportioned to their confinement. It was here that young Romelli, the only son of Avicia, attempting to jump over with a greyhound, the animal suddenly hung back, and drew his unfortunate master into the torrent.

He sprang in glee,—for what cared he
That the river was strong, and the rocks were steep?
But the greyhound in the leash hung back,
And checked him in his leap.

The boy is in the arms of Wharfe
And strangled by a merciless force;
For never more was young Romelli seen
Till he rose a lifeless corse.

Owing to this unhappy event, the afflicted parent removed the Priory to the nearest available spot, to where this fatal accident had occurred. The Priory was accordingly removed, and there it flourished for many generations; and there its venerable ruins, magnificent in decay, are still to be seen, one of the sweetest spots in England. This legend cannot however be implicitly believed. Dr. Whitaker imagines that it may refer to one of the sons of the first foundress, both of whom died young, but not to the son of Avicia. It is supposed by many, that this story was an invention of the monks, in order to remove the Priory from the bleak and cheerless heights of Embsay, to the warm and sheltered seclusion of the valley. This event has been immortalized by two of our greatest poets, Wordsworth and Rogers. Previous to the death of this son, and while the Priory was at Embsay, Avicia de Romelli confirmed to the Canons there, the Mills at Harewood, which had been granted to them by her mother Cecily. This deed with its translation is as follows.

"*Sciant omnes qui sunt, et qui venturi sunt, quod ego Avicia filicæ Cecilæ de Romelli, concedo et presenti carta mea confirmo Deo et beatæ Mariæ, et Sancto Cuthberto de Embsay, et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, Molendinam de Harwode, quam mater Cecily dedit predictis Canonicis, in puram elemosinam, &c., pro salute animæ meæ, et pro salute animarum patris mei Willielmi Meschini, et matris meæ, et successorum meorum: His testibus, Domino Willielmo filio Duncani; Alicia sorore meæ; Willielmo de Curci filio meo, et multis aliis.*"

“Know all, who are, and who shall be, that I Avicia daughter of Cecily de Romelli, do grant, and by this my Charter do confirm, to God and to the Blessed Mary, and to St. Cuthbert of Embsay, and to the regular priests who serve God at that place, the Mills of Harewood, which my Mother Cecily gave to the aforesaid priests in pure charity, &c., for the salvation of my own soul, and for the salvation of the soul of my Father William Meschines, and of my Mother, and of my successors: These being witnesses; Lord William son of Duncan, Alice my sister, William de Curci my son, and many others.”

These Mills were situated nearly at the head of the lake. They were transferred with the rest of the property to Bolton Abbey at its translation, and that they formed no unimportant part of it, may be inferred from their frequent mention in the *Compotus* of the Abbey. In the year 1324-5 I find the following entries: “The mill lands in Harewood paid £12;” and in another place, “paid for the repairs of the mill dam at Harewood £10 3s. 2d. and the expenses of the Prior superintending the work £20.” They formed an appendage to the estate, until comparatively a modern period. John Boulter, Esq., rebuilt one of them in the early part of the last century. One (probably the last) was pulled down in 1775, when I imagine the lake was enlarged, and in the back part of the Head Gardener’s House, there is a stone inserted in the wall, evidently removed from this mill, with the following inscription:

“This mill was rebuilt by John Boulter, Esq., A.D. 1706.”

PEDIGREE OF THE ROMELLIS.

ROBERT DE ROMELLI, Lord of Skipton and Harewood, had issue:—

Cecily, married to William de Meschines, Earl of Chester.

WILLIAM DE MESCHINES and Cicily his wife had issue:—

Rafe, died without issue.

Matthew, died without issue.

Alice, married to Fitz Duncan, Earl of Murray, nephew to Malcolm, King of Scotland.

Avicia, married to William de Curci of Stoke Curci, Steward to the Household of Henry I.

Although the next Lords of Harewood were descended from the youngest of these two daughters, yet the family of the eldest, Alicia, must not be passed over in silence, as many of the future Lords were descended from this marriage. She had by her husband Fitz Duncan, an only daughter Cecilia, married 1st to Alexander Fitz Gerald; and 2ndly to William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, one of the most remarkable men of that period. He commanded the Royal Troops at the Battle of the Standard at Northallerton in 1138, and in reward for the great valour displayed by him on that occasion, King Stephen advanced him to the Earldom of Yorkshire. He was distinguished among the Anglo Norman Barons for his liberality towards the various religious orders, having founded a Cistercian Abbey at Edenham, in Lincolnshire; another at Meaux, in Yorkshire, not far from his Castle of Skipsey; a Monastery of Black Canons at Thornton upon Humber; and a Hospital at Newton. He was also the founder of

the ancient and stupendous Castle of Scarborough. He died 25 Hen. 2, A.D. 1179. From this eminent and illustrious man is descended a long line of distinguished names, which form no inconsiderable item in the early history of the Lords of Harewood.

A curious circumstance respecting the foundation of the Abbey of Meaux, is related by Dr. Whitaker from the chronicle of Fountain's Abbey.

“William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, for some good reason, no doubt, having vowed to undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but being prevented by his corpulency from fulfilling his vow, one Adam, a Monk of Fountains, told him that if he founded a Monastery, it would do as well as his pilgrimage. Adam was a man of great skill in building religious houses, as well as in choosing proper situations for them, and of no less address in obtaining those situations when chosen. Traversing the extensive estates of the family, in order to fix upon a proper situation, he was struck with the charms of a valley embosomed in aged woods, adorned by native pools, and surrounded by fertile fields. In the midst of this charming landscape arose a gentle elevation, called Mount St. Mary. The Monk stopped and began to prophesy. Fixing his staff deep in the earth, he exclaimed:—‘This is the place that shall be called the vineyard of Heaven, and the gate of life! Have ye not heard, my brethren, what the prophet foretold concerning the building of the house of the Lord? In the last days, the mount of the Lord's House shall be prepared on the top of an hill. These words I have been revolving all this day in my mind; and now I find that, by the especial appointment of Providence, an house for the Lord is to be erected on this very mount.’”

In this favourite retreat, the Earl having already begun to enclose a park, he presumed to demur at the monk's choice; but Adam was inflexible, and told him it was profane

to dispute any longer the prophecy announcing the will of Heaven. The land was assigned, and the Abbey of Meaux* was immediately built upon the spot.

THE DE CURCIS AND FITZ GERALDS.

The Manor of Harewood next passed into the hands of William de Curci, eldest son of William de Curci and Avicia de Romelli. He confirmed the grants made by his mother and grandmother to Bolton Abbey. "Know ye that I, William de Curci, have given to St. Mary Bolton, the Mill of Harewood, of the gift of Cecily my grandmother, and of the grant of my mother Avicia."—*Har: Mss.* 802. He had an only daughter, Alice, his heiress, who married Waryn Fitz Gerald, Chamberlain to King John. She was possessed in her own right of the Manor of Harewood, and Stoke Cury in Somersetshire. In the 6th of King John, A.D. 1205, that monarch granted to Waryn Fitz Gerald, free warren† in Harewood, and one fair there every year for three days, to be held on the first three days in July, also a market to be held every Monday for agricultural produce.

Waryn Fitz Gerald had an only daughter, Margery, his heiress, who was married twice; 1st to Baldwin de Redvers, or Ripariis, eldest son of the Earl of Devonshire; and 2ndly to Fulk de Breant.

* Meaux in Holderness, seven miles north of Hull.

† See Addenda.

PEDIGREE OF DE CURCI, OR COURCY OF HAREWOOD.

ROBERT COURCY, Baron of Stoke Courcy, and Privy Counsellor to King William Rufus, mar..... daughter of had issue:—

William, Sewer to King Henry I., died without issue.

ROBERT, Sewer to King Henry II., and Witness to King Stephen in Charter to Westminster Abbey.

ROBERT CURCI, second son of Robert and h. to his brother William, mar..... daughter of had issue:—

ROBERT.

William.

ROBERT CURCI, son and h. of Robert, mar..... daughter of but died without issue. This Robert was slain in Ireland.

WILLIAM CURCI, brother and h. of Robert, mar..... daughter of had issue:—

JOHN.

Alice, married to Waryn Fitz Gerald.

* JOHN CURCI, son and heir of William, died without issue, so his sister became his heiress. This John conquered Ulster in Ireland for King John, who constituted him Governor thereof. He gave a yard land with his body to the Monks at Esseby.

† WARYN FITZ GERALD was witness to King John's Charter

* Camden says, "John Curci conquered Ulster in Ireland, whom nature framed for magnanimitie, gravitie, and all other vertues, a great person and a noble; the record and testimonie of whose approved valour, is to be fetched out of the ancient Annals of Ireland."

† "Warin Fitz Gerald had a Tryal at the Azzizes at York against the Canons at York about the presentation of a Vicar to Harewood Church and cast them, the Jury finding that William Curci did present the last parson, which trial was the 10th of John."—*Hopkinson Mss.*

of submission to the Pope. The said Waryn and Alice had issue:—

Waryn, mar..... Matilda de Chesneto and had issue

Waryn, died without issue and Margaret.

BALDWIN, s. and h. of William Ryvers, Earl of Devonshire, married Margaret, d. and h. of Waryn Fitz Gerald, and had issue:—

Baldwin, Earl of Devon.

Isabel, 3rd wife of William de Fortibus, Lord of Holderness.

THE REDVERSES OR RIPARII.

By the marriage of Margery Fitz Gerald, this manor and the estates passed into the hands of Baldwyn de Redvers. This important family, variously called Rivers, Redvers, and Ripariis, is thus described by Camden:—

“Then King Henry I., bestowed upon Richard de Redveriis, first Tiverton, and afterwards the honour of Plimpton, with other places appertaining thereto; and consequently created him Earle of Denshire, by granting unto him the third penie of the yearely revenues growing out of the same Countie. Now the revenue of the Countie which in those daies was due to the King, was not above thirtie markes: out of which the said Earle tooke unto him for his part ten markes yearely. After this hee obtained of the said King, the Isle of Wight; whereupon stiled hee was, Earle of Denshire, and Lord of the Isle. Hee had a sonne named Baldwin, who, siding with Maude the Empresse against King Stephen, was banished the realme. Howbeit, Richard his sonne recovered this honour of his Fathers; and hee left beehind him two sonnes, Baldwin and Richard, who in order successively were Earles of Denshire, and died without issue. The honour therefore reverted backe

again to their uncle by their father's side, named William, surnamed *de Vernon* because he was there borne. This William begat Baldwin, who departed this life before his father: yet before his death, he had begotten of Margaret, daughter of Gwarin Fitz Gerald, Baldwin, the third of that name, Earle of Denshire. This Baldwin had two children, to wit, Baldwin, the last Earle out of this family, that died without issue 1261, who changed the Ghryphon, clasping and crushing a little beast, (which mark his ancestours used in their seale) into a Scutcheon, or with a lyon rampant, azur, and Isabell, (called Isabella *de Fortibus*) who, being espoused to William *de Fortibus*, Earle of Albemarle, bare to him a sonne named Thomas, who died soon after, and Avellina a daughter, married to Edmund, Earle of Lancaster, whom she mightily enriched with the inheritance of her father, and died issuelesse."

Baldwin *de Redvers*, the husband of Margery Fitz Gerald, died 1 September, A.D. 1216, during his father's lifetime, and during her widowhood, Margery gave to the Canons of Bolton her mills at Harewood. This grant is as follows:—

"To all the sons of the Holy Mother the Church. Margery *de Rypariis*, daughter and heir of Warinus son of Geroldus greeting. Know ye that I in my widowhood with full power, have granted for the health of my soul, and Warinus son of Geroldus my father, and Alice *de Curci* my mother, to God and the Church of St. Mary of Bolton the Mill of Harewood. —*Har: Mss. vol. 802.*

She also granted to the Nuns of Arthington, the tithe of her household expenses, as appears by the following deed:—

"Ego Margery *de Redvers* in libera viduitate et legia potestate mea, confirmavi Deo et Beate Marie, et sanctis monialibus

de Ardington, donationem quam Avicia de Romelli eisdem contulit, viz medietatem terræ de Healthwaite, &c., et præterea totam decimam expense domus meæ de manerio meo de Harwood. Testis, Ricardo de Mohaut, &c."

"I Margery de Redvers in free widowhood, and by my own lawful power, have confirmed to God, and to the Blessed Mary, and to the Holy Nuns of Arthington, the donation which Avice de Romelli conferred on them, viz: half of the land of Healthwaite, &c., and also the whole tithe of the expenses of my house of my Manor of Harwood. Witness, Richard de Mohaut."

At this time Fulk de Breant was a great favourite of King John's, who made him the General of one of his armies, which he was forced to raise against the citizens of London, and the malcontented Barons. Fulk carried out his duties with great severity, firing, burning, and pillaging the Barons' houses, parks, &c., and destroying the suburbs of London, carrying away great spoils.*

King John approving his activity gave him the Castle of Bedford, which he had taken a short time previously. Camden gives a most interesting account of the assault of this Castle (Brit 400) and says:—

"Falco de Breant laid siege thereto, and forthwith the Barons yeelded, and the King in free gift bestowed it upon him. Yet the unthankful man raised up a world of warre againe upon King Henry the Third. He pulled downe churches to strengthen

* A contemporary historian says "John marched from Kent to St. Albans accompanied by 'Falco, without bowels' (Fulk de Breant); 'Manleon, the bloody;' 'Walter Buch, the murderer;' 'Sottim, the merciless;' 'Godeschal, the iron hearted;' and a most mixed and savage host."

Camden says, "Brent, a wilde madbraine, was at length banished out of the realme."

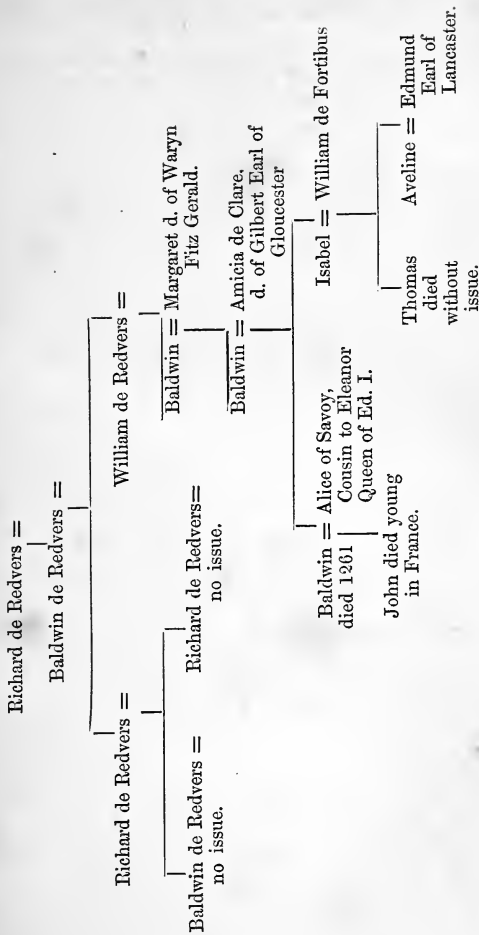
this Castle, and exceedingly damnified the territory adjoining, until the King beseiged it; and when after three score daies, he had quelled the stubborn stomackes of these rebels, brought this nest and nourse of sedition into his owne hands."

The King also gave him Margery de Redvers in marriage, with her own lands and those of her late husband Baldwin.*

Fulk de Breant, from his lands and large estates in the Isle of Wight, was called De Insula or De Lisle, and was the first of this name who came into this neighbourhood. In 9 Hen. III., A.D. 1225, Margery obtained a divorce from her husband Fulk de Breant. They were succeeded in their estates by their eldest son, Baldwin, Earl of Devonshire, during whose minority the King committed the Manor of Harewood to Walter Grey, Archbishop of York.

* When the estates devolved upon a female, the King compelled her to marry whom he thought proper; this will account for the subsequent divorce.

PEDIGREE OF THE DE REDVERS.



THE ALBEMARLES

According to Camden, sprung from Aulbemarle in Normandy, and Odo, the first Earl of Albemarle, had the territory of Holderness bestowed upon him by William the Conqueror, his uncle.

By the marriage of Isabella de Redvers, sister and heiress of Baldwin, Earl of Devon, with William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, Lord of Holderness and Skipton, this important family became possessed of the Manor of Harewood for a short time. This nobleman was one of those who joined in writing that letter to the Pope, in which they complained of the exactions and oppressions of the Roman see, intimating that unless he redressed the grievance, they themselves would do it.

In Kirby's Inquest, A.D. 1285, it was returned that the Earl of Albemarle held in Harewood, Carleton, Weardley, Wigton, and East Keswick, and all that he held in the Wapontake of Skyrack of the King, for one Knight's fee, and paid to the bailiff of Skyrack twenty shillings for fine of the wapontake.

"The Earl died at Amiens, in France," says Dugdale, "in the month of June, A.D. 1260, and his corpse was brought over into England, his heart being entombed at the Abbey of Melsa, and his body at Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire.

“Interim William de Fortibus tertius ult' Com' Albemarle, A.D. 1260, obiit ad Amiens (44 Hen. III) legat nobis (a moiety) Capellæ suæ et 100 mar' cum corde, q'd Tumult' in presbyterii nostri juxta filiam suam. Corpus vero ejus (and the other moiety) Capellæ legavit cum 100 mar' Canonicis de Thornton, ubi ad pedes matris suis tumulat' est.”—*Liber. Melsæ. Mss.*

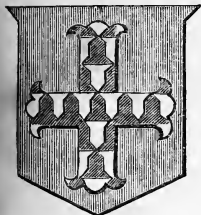
William de Fortibus had issue three sons, Thomas, William, and John; and two daughters, Avise and Aveline. Isabella had the care of her children, with their tuition committed to her charge. It appears that neither of the sons lived long; Thomas, dying first, was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, Stamford; William, dying in Oxford, was buried at the Friars Preachers there. John being dead, and Avise having died in childhood, Aveline, in default of issue male, became sole heiress, and the inheritance of the Earls of Albemarle and Holderness, the barony of Skipton in Craven, the manor of Harewood, and the great landed estates of her father fell to her as his only surviving child.

The wardship of this great heiress was granted by the King, for the whole term of fifteen years of her minority, to Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloster. This grant was, however, subsequently surrendered; and the King gave the same to Edward his eldest son, and he, during Aveline's minority, in consideration of the sum of £1,500, assigned the castle and barony of Skipton in Craven to Alexander, King of Scotland. Upon the 6th Ides of April, 1269, 53 Hen. III., Aveline being then eighteen years of age, and as remarkable for her beauty as for her immense wealth and future expectations, being presumptive heir to her mother Isabella, was with great solemnity married to

Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in the presence of the King, the Queen, and almost all the nobility of the kingdom.

The precise time of Aveline's decease is not anywhere specified upon good authority, but that she was living and came of age in the beginning of the year 1273, is evident from several writs tested the 2nd February, 1 Ed. I., A.D. 1272, directed to the sheriffs of London, York, and other counties, commanding them to give to her, the said Aveline, and to her husband Edmund, full seizin of the several lands and tenements within their respective jurisdictions, which William de Fortibus, former Earl of Albemarle, and father of the said Aveline, held in capite, and which, upon his death, came to her by right of inheritance. How long Aveline lived after having obtained seizin of her property is uncertain; sundry inquisitiones *post mortem Avelinæ uxoris Edmundi Fratris Regis*, occur in the escheats and inquisitions of 3 Ed. I. Isabella survived her daughter Aveline, who left no issue.

PEDIGREE OF DE FORTIBUS, EARL OF HOLDERNESS.



STEPHEN, son of Odo, Earl of Blois,
mar. Matilda, half sister to Wil-
liam the Conqueror, who gave
him Holderness, and had issue:--

WILLIAM.

Stephen, Earl of Albemarle,
died in the Holy Land,
26 H. I., 1126.

Ingram.

Daughter, mar. 1st, William
Roman, Earl of Lincoln ;
2nd, Peter Bruce, Baron
of Skelton.

WILLIAM LE GROSS, son of Stephen, mar. Cicely d. of Wil-
liam Fitz Duncan, a son of Malcolm, King of Scotland,
by his wife, Alice Romelli, of Harewood, and had issue:—

HAWISE, married three times.

Amicia, mar. Aston.

William le Gross died 23 H. II., 1179, and was buried in
Meaux Abbey, which he had founded in 1150. He and his
father bore, gules, a cross, patee vair. He founded Thornton
Abbey and Newton Hospital, in Holderness.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE mar. Hawise, d. and c. of William le
Gross, died without issue at Rouen in Normandy, 1 R. I.,
1189. He was Earl of Essex and Albemarle, Chief
Justice of England, and Lord of Holderness. He bore
quarterly or. and gules. William de Fortibus mar.
Hawise, widow of William Mandeville. This William
died 7 Rich. I. His Lady survived and mar. 3rdly,
Baldwin de Betune, who died 13 John, 1212, and was
buried in Meaux Abbey. By her 2nd husband she left
issue:—

WILLIAM.

WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS, son of William, mar. Aveline, d. of Richard, Lord Montfitchet. This William was starved to death in the Mediterranean, 25 Hen. III, 1241, and was buried in Meaux Abbey. He had issue:—

WILLIAM.

Jane, married to Bryan de la Sea.

WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS, son of William, mar. three wives. First, Devorgill, d. of, she died without issue. His second wife was Constance, d. of Alan, Earl of Galloway, she died without issue. His third wife was Isabel, d. of Baldwin Rivers, Earl of Devonshire. He died 40 H. III., and was buried in Meaux Abbey, A.D. 1240. The three last bore, argent, a chief gules. William le Gros founded Scarbro' Castle, where he ruled like a king over the country about it, until he was reduced by King H. II. Roger Hoveden says "he was buried in Thornton Abbey in Lincolnshire which he founded in 1139." In 29 Ed. III., A.D. 1356, he had a grant for a Fair at Pocklington. By his third wife, Isabel, William left issue:—

John, no issue.

Thomas, slain at Stamford, no issue.

William, no issue.

Amicia, died young.

AVELINE, married Edmund, son of King Henry III.,
surnamed Crookback, Earl of Lancaster.

THE DE LISLES AND DE ALDBURGHES.

The succession now reverted to Robert, Lord Lisle, of Rougemont, lineally descended from Fulk de Breant, and called De Insula or De Lisle from their great possessions in the Isle of Wight, where they originally came from. In 1345, he relinquished all his manorial and other rights to his brother John, who was one of the founders of the

Order of the Garter. Sir John was the son of Robert, Lord Lisle, (first summoned to Parliament 5 Ed. II., A.D. 1312, by the title of Robert de Lisle de Rubeomonte) and of Margaret, daughter of — Peverell. His father, Robert, being disposed to give him 400 marks per annum of land, to serve the King with 6 men-at-arms in his wars; the King to gratify the said Robert, and the better to support his son, granted that the said Robert might give him his Manor of Harwood, in Yorkshire, with other lands to the annual value of 400 marks, during his life; but afterwards to return to the said Robert and his heirs: and some years after, his brother Robert released to him and his heirs all his right in the said manor, and in the advowson of the church there. Being thus provided for, he attended the King in his first voyage into France, by way of Flanders, 13 Ed. III., A.D. 1340, and was in the battle fought near Vironfosse. Two years after he went into Aquitaine, in the King's service; and in the year ensuing he attended the King in Bretagne, while the King foraged the country and laid siege to Dinant.

“For his good services done the King, he granted him a pension of £200 per annum for his life, to support his dignity of Bannaret, of which sum £120 was assigned from the Priory of St. Neots at Stoke, next Clare, and £80 out of that of Eye, these were afterwards changed for other benefits.”*

In the 25 Ed. III., A.D. 1352, the King made him Sheriff of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and granted him the custody of the Castle of Cambridge for life.

* Ashmole's Order of the Garter, folio, 1672.

He had by Maud his wife two sons, Sir Robert Lisle, Lord of Rougemont and Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire; and Sir William Lisle, Lord of Cameldon and Shefford, who died without issue.

In the Prince's expedition into Gascoigne, 29 Ed. III., A.D. 1356, he attended him, and had command given him of the main body of the army; but in the three days' march into the enemies country, he was unfortunately hurt with a bolt-shot from a cross-bow, of which he died the 14th of October in the same year, his son Robert being then about 22 years of age. He gave certain lands, &c., for religious uses, which are further particularized in the history of the church.

30 Ed. III., 1357. Rex commisit Rob'to de Insula fil'et heredis Joh'is de Insula de Rubeo monte, def' q' de R tenuit in capite custodiam duas p'cium man'ii de Harwode cum p'tin in com' Ebor q'et h'end usq' ad legitimam ætatem h'edis reddo extentam, &c.—*Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium.*

Sir William de Aldburgh became Lord of Harewood Castle and Manor, A.D. 1365, by feoffment of Robert, Lord de Lisle, who died A.D. 1379. This concession is thus alluded to in the *Har. Mss.*:—

“Fines. A^o 1 R, 2, 1377. Between William de Aldburgh and Elizabeth his wife complaynants, and Robert de Insula Lord of Rubeo monte deformant;—of the Manor of Harewood, with the appurtenances, except one messuage, and one bobate of land in Carleton. Elizabeth dead 1 R, Maud, wife of John de Insula, Lord of Rubeo monte, holds in dower the above, of the inheritance of the aforesaid Robert.”

It appears that Sir William de Aldburgh paid his brother-in-law Robert, the sum of £1000 for the manor of Harewood, and its appurtenances, by command of the King Edward III., in the 38th year of his reign, 1365 :—

1287394

“Fines. Anno Edward III. Inter Will: de Aldburgh, militem et Elizabeth uxorem ejus quærent, et Robertum de Insula de Rubeo Monte, defor: de manerio de Harwood, &c.: Habend: de eodem Will'mo de Aldburgh et Elizabeth et heredibus ipsius Will'mi et præterea idem Robertus concessit quod tertia pars predicti manerii, quam Matilda quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Insula de Rubeo monte tenuit in dotem de hereditate prædictæ Roberti, die quo hæc concordia facta fuit, rem predicto Will'mo et Elizabeth et heredibus ipsius Will'mi, &c., et pro hac recognitione, deditione, concessione, fine et concordia, iidem Will'mus et Elizabeth dederunt prædicto Roberto, mille libras sterlingorum, et hæc concordia facta fuit per præcepta ipsius Domini Regis.”

“Issues. In the 38th year of Edward III., between William de Aldburgh, Knt., and Elizabeth, his wife, plaintiffs; and Robert de Lisle of Rougemont, who keepeth the proper heir out of his right by force, concerning the Manor of Harewood, &c., to be held of the same William de Aldburgh, and Elizabeth, and the heirs of this William; and moreover the same Robert hath granted, that the third part of the aforesaid manor, which Matilda, who was wife of John de Lisle of Rougemont, held in dower of the inheritance of the aforesaid Robert, on the day in which this agreement was made, should be held by the aforesaid William and Elizabeth, and the heirs of the same William, and for this acknowledgment, restoration, concession, issue and agreement, the said William and Elizabeth have given the aforesaid Robert, a thousand pounds sterling; and this agreement was made by the commands of our Lord the King.”

Having thus become the possessor of the entire manor, Sir William de Aldburgh seems to have made this place his chief residence. He was the rebuilder of the castle, in the history of which, further particulars respecting him are given.

PEDIGREE OF THE DE LISLES AND THE DE ALDBURGHES

Arms. De Lisle. Or. a fess between 2 chevronels sable.

Arms. De Aldburgh. Gules, a lion rampant, charged with a fleur de lis.

ROBERT DE INSULA, Lord Lisle, of Rubeomonte, in the County of York, mar. Alicia Fitz Gerald, grand-daughter of Waryn Fitz Gerald, and had issue:—

ROBERT.

ROBERT, Lord Lisle, of Rougemonte, son and heir of Robert, mar. Albreða, Lady of Settringham, in the county of York, and had issue:—

WARINE.

Baldwyn de Lisle, had lands in Chatteris by gift of his brother.

WARINE, Lord Lisle, of Rougemonte, son and heir of Robert, living 13 Ed. I., A.D. 1285, mar. Matilda d. and c. of Robert de Mucegros, and had issue:—

Margery, mar. 1st, to Philip Lucian; 2nd, to Edmund Pinkeney.

ROBERT.

Warine, Knt. Ban. at the battle of Streveling, mar. Alice, sister and heir of Henry, Lord Tyes, of Chilton.

Gerard.

John.

Mary.

Joanna.

ROBERT, Lord Lisle, of Rougemonte, son and heir of Warine, born A.D. 1292. Summoned to Parliament 9 Ed. II., A.D. 1316. Mar. Margaret, daughter of, after whose death he took upon him the habit of a religious. He had issue:—

Robert de Insula, released all his manorial rights to his brother John, 18 Ed. III., A.D. 1345.

JOHN.

Alicia, St. Maur.

Elizabeth, Peverell.

George.

JOHN, Lord Lisle, of Rougemonte, Lord of Harewood, 24 Ed. III., 1351, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, mar. Matilda de Ferrers, had issue:—

Elizabeth, mar. William de Aldburgh.

Robert, Lord Lisle, of Rougemonte, Lord of Harewood, conceded the Castle and Manor of Harewood to Sir William de Aldburgh and Elizabeth his wife, by fine, 1365.

SIR WILLIAM DE ALDBURGH, Lord of Harewood, Baron Aldburgh, seized of Harewood Castle and Manor, 1365, by feoffment of Robert, Lord Lisle, mar. Elizabeth de Insula, had issue:—

Sybill, mar. Sir William Ryther, of Ryther Castle.

WILLIAM.

Elizabeth, mar. 1st, Sir Bryan Stapylton, of Carleton, Knt.; 2nd, Sir Richard Redmayne, of Levens, Knt.

WILLIAM ALDBURGH, Lord of Harewood, only son and heir of Sir William, died 1392, buried in the Friars Preachers at York. He had married Margeria, daughter of Thomas Sutton, of Sutton in Holderness. No issue.

THE REDMANS AND RITHERS.

On the death of William, the only son of Sir William de Aldburgh, without issue, his two sisters became the possessors of the Castle and Manor of Harewood. The elder one, Sybil, married Sir William Ryther, Knt., of Ryther Castle, near Tadcaster; and the younger one, Elizabeth, married, 1st, Sir Bryan Stapylton, of Carlton, in the County of York; and 2nd, Sir Richard Redmayne, of Redman and Levens, in the County of Westmoreland. The following extracts from the Har: Mss., vol. 802, refer to these joint heiresses.

"Fines. 14 R. II., A.D. 1391. Elizabeth, late wife of Bryan Stapylton, Knt, junr., and William de Ryther, Knt., and Sybil his wife, another of the systors and heires of William de Aldburgh deceased, gave Cr. for ye manor of Harwood, Lofthouse, Stobhouse, Hoby, Weton, Rigton in the Forest, Est Keswyk, Dunkeswike, Helthwayte, Wardeley, Stoketon, which are all of the manor of Harwood, in the county of York."

"Fines. 16 R. II., A.D., 1393. Between Robert Constable, of Flamborough, Knt., and Peter Tilly, Knt., comp^{lts} and William de Ryther and Sybil his wife, and Elizabeth late wife of Bryan Stapylton, Knt., defor^{ts}; of 40 marks real giving out of the mannor of Harwode and Kereby, with the appurtenances, and of 60 messuages, 20 tofts, 100 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Harwode, Kereby, Est Keswyk, and Kirkby Overblows."

The husbands of both these ladies died in the reign of Henry VI., and are interred in Harewood Church. The

descendants of these two families appear to have held the estates for several generations, in undivided moieties; the Redmans for seven descents, the Rithers for nine. Both were important and ancient families, distinguished in the county for wealth and position, occupying the castle alternately, or probably together, and keeping their manorial possessions whole and undivided.

The following account of the Redman family is taken from a document drawn up by a lineal descendant.

Radman or Radnight was the name given to feudal vassals, who were attendant on horseback, solely to attend upon the Lord and wait upon him. They were a species of cavalry body-guard, and in Saxon times they were called Radnights, and in later times Retainers. The crest of this family has evident reference to this.

With respect to the origin of this, some are of opinion that, notwithstanding these are now termed cushions, they are in reality pillows, and given to the first bearer on the following occasion. Being challenged to combat by a stranger, and time and place appointed as usual, this man was so intent upon the performance, that, coming very early to the place, and his adversary not arrived, he fell asleep in the tent; at last the hour being come, the noise of the trumpets sounded to the battle, whereupon waking suddenly, he ran furiously upon his antagonist and slew him.

The Radmans, Redmans, Rodmans, Redmaynes, or Redmunds, are an ancient family of Westmoreland and Yorkshire: branches of them being also found in Wor-

cester, Herefordshire, Cumberland, Lancashire, and several other counties. In Cumberland a township is named after them, being called Redmain, and now forming a joint township with Isall. Radman, Redman, and Rodman are the same family or name, and was before the doomsday book in some cases spelled Redmund; as for instance, it is therein stated, page 331, that Rodmund, of Yorkshire, held lands immediately from William the Conqueror, and also that previous to the domseday book survey, Redmund, of Worcestershire, held large possessions there, as did the Redmans in Herefordshire. (*See index to the domesday book, by Sir Henry Ellis, pub. 1833.*) Members of this family are to be found at different times amongst the highest dignitaries of the Church, others represented Counties in Parliament, one being elected Speaker of the House of Commons, others served with distinction in the Army, and many as possessing the confidence of their Sovereign. The following are among the most important members of this extensive family.

Norman de Redman, of Westmoreland, died in the year 1150.

William de Redman, of Allendale, below Derwent, eldest son of Norman, died in the year 1160.

William de Redman left an only daughter, an heiress, Helen, who was married by King Richard I., to Gilbert Fitz Reinfeide in 1194. This Gilbert was also a favourite of King John, had the custody of Lancaster, and was Sheriff of the County from the 7th to the 17th of that King's reign, viz: 1206-1216. Gilbert was unfaithful to his patron and joined the rebellious barons, but William,

his son, usually called William de Lancaster the third, having been taken prisoner in Rochester Castle, in 1215, reduced the father to accept King John's terms, in consequence of which he was compelled to pay for his son's ransom, and that of Ralph Deincourt and Lambert de Brees, his esquires, 1200 marks. This shews the connexion of the family of Lancaster.

Benedict, son and heir of Henry de Redman, from whom is named the town of Zealand Redman, in Lancashire, was one of the hostages.

Henry de Redman, of Upper and Lower Levens, second son of Norman, a military officer, died between 1212 and 1216.

Among the High Sheriffs of the County of York, Henricus Rademan is mentioned *pro quatuor an*: 12 year of John, 1211.

John de Redman, third son of Norman, died 1170.

Sir Matthew Redman, brother of Norman, died 1185, at Northampton.

Sir Matthew Redman, of Northumberland, a military officer, born 1170, died 1230. His banner in the camp of Henry III. was mentioned as being gules, three cushions ermine.

Norman de Redman, son of John de Redman, a military officer, died 1212.

Benedict Redman, eldest son of Henry de Redman, died 1230. He was one of the hostages for the future fidelity of Gilbert, son of Roger de Runfred, and was M.P. for Westmoreland in 1219.

Elizabeth Redman, daughter of Robert Redman, married Marmaduke Thwenge, of Kilton Castle, Yorkshire.

James Redman, youngest son of Henry, brother of Benedict, died 1260.

Jane Redman, daughter of James, married about 1280.

William, eldest son of Sir John de Ffaryngton, of Shaw Hall, Lancashire.

Matthew de Redman, elected M.P. for the county of Lancaster, to meet the Parliament at Westminster, 13 Nov. 1295, 23 Ed. I. He was, with many others, summoned to appear with horses and arms at a military council before Edward, the King's son and Lieutenant in England, at London, in eight days of St. Michael, 6 Oct. 1297, 25 Ed. I. He was discharged from attendance at this council and enjoined to proceed forthwith to join the forces under Johannes de Warennia, Earl of Surrey and Sussex, 24 Sept. 1297, 25 Ed. I. In 1307 he was further discharged from attending the Parliament at Northampton on the Quinzaine of St Michael, 13 Oct., to which he had been summoned, and commanded to repair to the Scottish marches, for the defence thereof. In 1307 returned M.P. for Lancaster, on the Quinzaine of St. Michael; one of the conservators of the peace in the county of Westmoreland, with special powers for preventing tortious prizes. In 1308 specially appointed and empowered to take the command of the forces of the county of Lancaster. Muster at Carlisle on the 8th October, for the purpose of resisting the incursions of Robert Bruce. In 1313 he obtains a pardon as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, for his participation in the death of Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., and the disturbances occasioned thereby.

Simon de Redman, Knight of the Shire for Westmoreland, 10 May, 1313.

Matthew Redman, son of Norman, rector of Sheen in Surrey, 6 July, 1324.

John de Redman, son of Matthew de Redman, died 1380. Amongst the prelates, counts, barons, chevaliers, and esquires summoned, 2 Hen. IV., 1401, to a council at Westminster, on the 15th August, occurs the name of Richard Redeman, as one of the 12 from the county of York.

John de Redman, son of the above, is mentioned as having, in the 9th year of Henry IV., been one of the jurors on the inquisition post mortem of John Parr, Knight, in 1408.

James de Redman, brother of John, was one of the jurors in the 13th Henry IV., A.D. 1412, on Ingelman de Coucy.

Richard de Redman, son of Matthew de Redman, represented the county of Westmoreland, in the 20 Henry VI., A.D. 1442, and married the daughter of Thomas Middleton, of Middleton Hall.

Richard de Redman, son of Richard, was knighted by Ed. V. in 1483. He had a son Matthew, and the latter a son Richard, and Richard a son William, who died without male issue, and whose heir was his youngest brother, Edward, then of the age of 27 years. This Edward appears to have been living in the reign of Henry VII., for in the fourth year of that King, certain lands were held in Lupton from him. He was the last of the Redmans who resided at Levens, the family seat.

Sir Richard Redman, Knt., son of John de Redman, of Cumberland and Yorkshire, married Elizabeth, co-heiress of Sir William de Aldburgh, of Harewood Castle. He died in 1423, and was interred in Harewood Church, where a splendid recumbent monument perpetuates his memory.

Richard Redman, son of Sir John de Redman, of Yorkshire, born A.D. 1370; died A.D. 1430; M.P. for the county of Yorkshire, and Speaker of the House of Commons in A.D. 1415. Viscount and High Sheriff of York, A.D. 1403 and 1415.

Sir Richard de Redman, Knt., of Harewood and Northumberland, born 1410, died 1483. His daughter, Ann, was grandmother to John, General Lambert, the celebrated parliamentary commander.

William Redman, Esq., son and heir of Sir Richard Redman, Knt., acknowledged that he held the moiety of the manor of Harewood, 17 Ed. IV., A.D. 1478.

Edward Redmayne sues Sir William Scargill, Knt., and others, the King's commissioners, the claim being for lands and tenements in Harewood manor and castle, 5 Hen. VII., 1490.

Walter Redman, D.D., of Harewood, born A.D. 1425; died A.D. 1508. Rector of All Saints, Norfolk, 5 July, A.D. 1449, resigned 21 Dec., 1504.

* John Redman, D.D., died 1551, buried in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. Master of Trinity College,

* Called "Richard" both by Whitaker and Dr. Hook.—*Ecc. Biog.*

Cambridge, said to have been one of the most learned divines of his time. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, under the first president, John Claymand. From Oxford he went to Paris, and continued there until he became of age, he then returned and fixed himself in St John's College, Cambridge; he became master of King's Hall, which he resigned in 1547, and was afterwards appointed first master of Trinity College. His other preferments were Archdeacon of Taunton, and Prebendary of Wells and Westminster, in the College of which Cathedral he died, A.D. 1551, aged 52. He was a member of convocation, and assisted in compiling the first prayer book of Edward VI., published in 1549.

PEDIGREE OF REDMAN, OF HAREWOOD.

Arms. Gules, three cushions, pendant at the corners; ermine, buttoned and tasselled, or.

SIR RICHARD REDMAN, Knt., son of John de Redman. He was Sheriff of York, 4 and 5 Hen. IV., and 3 Hen. V., A.D. 1403, 1404, 1415. He married 1st, 12 Rich. II., 1389, Elizabeth, d. and c. of Sir William Aldburgh, of Harewood Castle, widow of Sir Bryan Stapylton, Knt.; 2nd, Elizabeth, d. of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe. In 1407, he obtained a charter for a fair and free warren in Harewood. By his first wife he had issue:—

SIR MATTHEW.

Richard.

SIR MATTHEW REDMAN, of Levens, Knt., son and heir, Lord of a moiety of Harewood, mar., and had issue:—

William, died without issue.

EDWARD.

EDWARD REDMAYNE, second son, and heir to his brother, aged 27 years, A.D. 1481, and died about 1515. He married Elizabeth, d. of Huddleston, of Millum Castle, Cumberland, widow of Sir — Leghe, of Isell, in Cumberland, Knt., and had issue:—

HENRY.

Richard.

Ellen, died young.

HENRY REDMAYNE, eldest son and heir, mar. Alice, daughter of Roger Pilkington, Esq., and had issue:—

Johanna, only issue, aged 5 years, A.D. 1525, mar.

Marmaduke Gascoigne, of Caley Hall.

RICHARD REDMAYNE, Esq., heir male to his brother, died 1547.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gascoigne, and widow of Robert Ryther, Esq.; and 2ndly, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Layton, of Delamayne, in the county of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue:—

MATTHEW.

William.

Francis, a Priest.

Cuthbert.

Richard.

Elizabeth, mar. 1st, Laurence Lindley, of Leathley, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Thomas Lindley, of Dean Grange, Horsforth.

Anne, married John Lambert, of Calton, Esq.

Mary, married Thomas Gargrave, of Bolton in Craven, Gent.

Maud, married Chr. Irton, of Irton, Esq.

Grace, married Richard Travers, of Netby, Gent.

MATTHEW REDMAN, of Harewood, Esq., s. and h. of Richard, mar. Elizabeth, d. of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, Knt., widow of Robert Ryther, Esq., but died without issue.

This Matthew, 2 Ed. VI., 1549, gave to the King's Escheator the following account of his estate:—

The manor of Levens, with lands in Malynghall, Hind Castle, Birthwaite, and Kirby, in Kendal, in Westmoreland,

which he held of the King by knight's service. A moiety of the manor of Harewood and the castle there, lands in Selside, Layton, Keswick, and Carleton in Yorkshire, which he held of the King in capite.

PEDIGREE OF THE RYTHERS, OF RYTHER CASTLE, NEAR SELBY.

Arms. Az 3 crescents, or.

WILLIAM RYTHER, of Ryther, Esq., mar. Eleanor, d. of John Fitzwilliams, of Sprotsborough, Esq. In 28 Ed. I., 1300, he had a grant of free warren in Ryther, Dunholme, and Thornton; in 32 Ed. I., 1304, also in Scarcroft, Horinton, and Gildersome. He had issue:—

ROBERT.

ROBERT RYTHER, of Ryther, Esq., s. and h. of William, mar., d. of, and had issue:—

ROBERT.

ROBERT RYTHER, of Ryther, Esq., s. and h. of Robert, mar., d. of, and had issue:—

ROBERT.

ROBERT RYTHER, of Ryther, Esq., s. and h. of Robert, mar. Anne, d. and h. of Sir William Tunstall, of Holderness, Knt. Abp. Thoresby ordered his receiver to pay to Robert Ryther, Lord of Ryther, twenty pound sterling, being the price of 24 oaks, bought of him, for the use of the fabric, York Minster, 5th April, 1362. He had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

SIR WILLIAM RYTHER, of Ryther, Knt., s. and h. of Robert, mar. Sybill, d. of Sir William Aldburgh, Knt., of Harewood Castle. He was Sheriff 5, 9, 13, and 17th years of Henry VI., 1427, 1431, 1435, 1439. In 1445 he got a market, fair, and free warren at Harewood, by patent. He had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

Sybill, mar. Sir Robert Bapthorpe, of Bapthorpe, Knt.

Isabella, mar. John Thwaites, a celebrated Lawyer, buried in Harewood Church.

SIR WILLIAM RYTHUR, of Ryther, Knt, s. and h. of Sir William, mar. Constance, d. of Sir Ralph Bygod, of Setterington, Knt., and was High Sheriff, A.D. 1478. He had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

Gilbert, died s. p.

SIR WILLIAM RYTHUR, of Ryther, Knt., s. and h. of Sir William, mar. Lucy, d. of Sir William Fitzwilliams, of Maplethorpe, in Lincolnshire, Knt., and had issue:—

SIR ROBERT.

Sir Ralph.

Thomas, sewer to King Ed. IV.

Nicholas, of Scarcroft.

Oliver, mar. Anne, d. of William Hungate, of Saxton, Esq.

SIR ROBERT RYTHUR, of Ryther, Knt., s. and h. of Sir William, mar. Isabel, d. of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt. He was Sheriff 1487, and had issue:—

Maud, mar. Sir John Neville, of Liversedge, Knt.

SIR RALPH RYTHUR, of Ryther, Knt, b. and h. male of Sir Robert, married two wives: 1st, Katherine, d. of Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough; and 2ndly, Maud, d. of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. He was High Sheriff 1504. Died, 2nd April, 1520, buried at Ryther.

Issue by his 1st wife:—Eleanor, mar. John Aske, of Aughton, co. York, Esq.

ROBERT, eldest son and heir apparent.

Thomas, mar. Agnes, d. of Lord Scrope, of Bolton, died s. p.

Issue by his 2nd wife:—Elizabeth, mar. James Acklam, of Moorby, died s. p.

Henry, mar. Agnes, d. of John, Lord Hussey, died s. p.

ROBERT RYTHUR, of Ryther, Esq., s. and h. of Sir Ralph, mar. Elizabeth, d. of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, Knt., but died without issue. So the estate devolved to John Aske, Esq., their sister's husband. This said Elizabeth survived and mar. 2nd, Matthew Redman, of Harewood Castle, Esq., but died issueless.

WILLIAM RYTHUR, of Canterbury, cousin to Robert Ryther, esquire of the body to Queen Mary, succeeded to the estates on the death of his cousin, Henry. He mar. Mary, d. of Chief Justice Hales, and had issue:—

JAMES.

JAMES, only issue and heir, succeeded his father, born 1534, esquire to Queen Elizabeth, and friend of Lord Burghley. He mar. Elizabeth, d. of William Atherton, Esq., of Harewood, and had issue:—

Edith.

Mary.

Anne

ROBERT.

Helen, living 1585.

Muriel, living 1585.

Thomas, born after 1585, living 1634.

ROBERT RYTHUR, of Harewood Castle, eldest son and h. In 1634 he had retired from Harewood Castle, and taken up his residence at Belton, in the Isle of Axholme, in right of his third wife. Buried at Belton, 1637. He was married three times; 1st, to Mary, d. of Sir Robert Swyfte, of Rotherham, and sole heir of her brother, Sir Edward Swyfte, Knt., divorced, died without issue, 1632; 2nd, to Eleanor, d. and h. of W. Oglethorp, of Rounsby, co. York, widow of Henry Saville, son and heir apparent of John, Lord Saville, of Pontefract, died without issue; and 3rd, to Eleanor, d. and h. of Thomas Browne, of Belton, by whom he had issue:—

Anne, mar. 1. Captain Ormsby.

2. Robert Medley, of the Isle of Axholme, Gent.

3. Robert Ayscoghe, of East Lound, Lincoln.

ROBERT.

Elizabeth, mar. 1, Thomas Elwick, of Belton, Esq.,
about 1656.

2, George Gylby, of Belton, Esq.,
buried 1685

Mary, mar. Thomas Parkinson, of Burkingham,
living 1709.

ROBERT RYTHER, of Belton, Esq., s. and h., born 1631, died
1693, buried at Belton, mar. Margaret, d. and h. of the
Rev. — Champion, Rector of Eslington, Lincoln, and had
issue:—

Penelope.

Elizabeth.

Baptist, died s. p. 1690.

Sarah, mar. Pasco Robinson, of Belton, Esq.

ROBERT.

ROBERT RYTHER, of Belton, Esq., s. and h., mar., d. of,
and had issue:—

Catherine, mar. Robert Popplewell, Esq., of
Epworth.

ROBERT.

John, buried at Belton, 1670.

Rebecca, mar. Edward Hartopp, of London, Esq.

Mary, died unmarried, 1674, at Belton.

Susanna, mar. — Lascells, Esq., of Crowle.

ROBERT RYTHER, of Belton, Esq., eldest son and heir. He
was sometime Counsellor-at-Law, and died without issue
at Belton, 1695. By his will dated 12 Nov., 1694, and
proved 27 May, 1696, he devised and settled his estates
upon his 6th cousin, John Ryther, of Scarcroft, in co. of
York, Esq., upon failure of his own issue, and assigns as
a reason therefore, "to preserve the lands in our ancient
family, which is now very inconsiderable, in comparison
of the great estates heretofore enjoyed, in the counties of
York, Lincoln, and elsewhere, by our extravagant an-
cestors."

PEDIGREE OF RYTHER, OF SCARCROFT.

NICHOLAS RYTHER, of Scarcroft, in Skiracke wapentake. 4th son of Sir William Ryther, mar. Margaret, d. of Henry, Lord Scroop, of Bolton, about 1 Eliz, A.D. 1558, and had issue:—

JOHN.

JOHN RYTHER, of Scarcroft, s. and h. of Nicholas, mar. Frances, d. of Sir William Vavasour, of Hazlewood, Knt., had issue:—

HENRY.

HENRY RYTHER, of Scarcroft, s. and h. of John, mar. Ann, d. of Edmund Clough, Esq., had issue:—

JOHN.

Richard, mar., d. of Mr. Blakeston.

Frances, mar. Mr. Henry Rawlins, of London.

Anne, mar. Mr. Christopher Favell.

JOHN RYTHER, of Scarcroft, Esq., s. and h. of Henry, mar. Ursula, d. of Sir Robert Doleman, of Badsworth, Knt., and had issue:—

JOHN.

Robert.

JOHN RYTHER, of Scarcroft, Esq., s. and h. of John, mar. Mary, d. of Philip Langdale, Esq., and had issue:—

JOHN.

Thomas.

Robert, died young.

Henry.

Mary.

JOHN RYTHER, of Scarcroft, Esq., s. and h. of John, mar. Mary, d. and co-heiress of Appleby, of Linton upon Ouse, Esq., and had issue:—

Hugh, born in 1699.

THE GASCOIGNES.

The possession of the manor and castle of Harewood, (that is, of the moieties both of the Redmans and the Rithers) by the Gascoignes, of Gawthorp, is involved in some little obscurity.

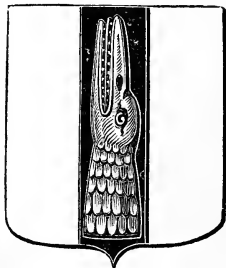
Whitaker says "how or when the property of the Redmaynes terminated at Harewood, is uncertain. Henry Redmayne, however, had a daughter and heir, Johanna, married to Marmaduke, fourth son of Sir William Gascoigne, and, if the estate were unentailed, one moiety of the manor of Harewood may have accrued to the Gascoignes by that match. If otherwise, it may have been sold to them by Matthew Redmayne, who also married a Gascoigne. The moiety of the Rythers must have been purchased by Gascoigne."

The three families, the Gascoignes, the Redmans, and the Rithers, possessing adjoining estates, and being neighbours, frequently intermarried, as will be seen by reference to the Gascoigne pedigree. The union of Gawthorp with Harewood also, has never been distinctly accounted for. Gawthorp being in the township of Harewood, and never enumerated among the mesne manors, dependent upon the honour, does not appear to have been a manor at all. But it gave name and residence to a family, whose heiress brought it to the Gascoignes, in which name it continued, till another heiress carried it into the name of Wentworth. This lady was mother of Sir Thomas Wentworth, father of the Earl of Strafford.

But she brought with her, not the estate and mansion of Gawthorpe only, but, the castle and honour of Harewood, with all its dependencies. Yet the male line of the Rithers was then surviving. It remains then to ascertain, by what means, it had been transfered.

The Gascoignes appear to have been a prudent and thriving family; the Rithers the reverse; and by the natural effects of such conduct, the vassal (as in many other instances) supplanted the lord. The last of the Gascoignes, of Gawthorp, lived about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, and the former part of James. Robert Ryther, last of the name who inhabited Harewood, appears, from an inquisition, to have been aged 21 years, Anno 38 Elizabeth. He died in 1637.

PEDIGREE OF GASCOIGNE, OF GAWTHORP.



Argent, on a pale sable, a demy luce or.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, mar.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, mar.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, mar.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, mar.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Harwood, s. and h. of William, married Elizabeth, d. and h. of William Bolton.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Harwood, s. and h. of William, married Matilda, d. and co-heir of John de Gawkethorp.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorp, s. and h. of William, married Agnes, d. and h. of Mr. Nicholas Franke, and had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM, Chief Justice of England.

Nicholas, of Lazingcroft, married Mary, d. of Sir Hugh Cliderhow.

Richard, of Hunslet, ob. 1422, married Beatrix, d. and c. of Henry Ellis, Esq.

Thomas.

John, a clerk.

Anne, married to Sir Robt. Constable, of Flam-
borough, Knt.

Elizabeth, married to John Aske, Esq., of Aughton.

* SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Chief Justice of England, s. and
h. of William, married 1st, Elizabeth, d. and c. of Sir
Alexander Mowbray, of Kirklington, in the county of York,
Knt. By her he had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

Daughter, married to Mr. Stapyleton.

Daughter, married to Mr. Missyne.

He married 2ndly, Joan, d. of Sir William Pickering, Knt.,
widow and relict of Sir Ralph Greystock, Baron of the
Exchequer. By her he had issue:—

James, married to Jane, d. and h. of Baldwyne;
Pigott, of Cardington, in the county of Bed-
ford.

Margaret, married to Mr. Thomas Ardern, of
Morton, near Bridlington, who died 36 Hen.
VI., 1458.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorp, s. and h. of Sir William
Gascoigne, Knt., and Ch. Jus., married Jane, d. and h.
of Sir Henry Wyman, Knt., and had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

Henry, of Mickelfield, married Margaret, d. of
John Bolton, Esq.

Alice, married to Sir John Saville, Knt.

Isabel, married to Sir William Ryther, Knt.

Ann, married to Sir Thomas Langton, Knt.

Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Redman, Knt.

Katherine, married 1st, to Sir Edward Ffalcon-
bridge, and 2ndly, to Richard Wastneiss, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorp, s. and h. of Sir William,
was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 20 H. VI., 1442, married
Margarett, d. of Thomas Clarell, of Aldewarke, Esq.,

* Further particulars are given in the Life.

widow and relict of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, Knt., and had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

Rafe, of Barnby, married Alice, d. and h. of Mr. John Routhe.

Robert, of Manston, married Ellen, d. and h. of Mr. Henry Manston.

John, of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, married Elizabeth, d. and h. of Sir Thomas Swillington, of Thorpe, Knt.

Jane, married to Sir Henry Vavasour, Knt.

Anne, married to Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt.

.....married Sir Wm. Dransfield, Knt.

Margarett, married to Sir Wm. Skargill, Knt.

.....married to Hammond Sutton, Esq.

SIR WM. GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, s. and h. of Sir William, married Elizabeth, d. and h. of Sir John Neville, of Oversby, Knt., and Elizabeth his wife, d. and h. of Sir Robert Newmarch, Knt., and had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

John, a Priest.

Anne, married to Sir Robert Plompton, of Plompton, Knt.

Margarett, married to Sir Christopher Ward, Knt.

In 14 H. VI., 1435-6, Sir William Gascoigne, John Gascoigne, Sir William Plompton, and others, were commissioners to array men-at-arms, hoblers, and archers, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and to send them to the sea-coast to repel the threatened invasion; also to make muster of the said troops, and to place signals, called "Bekyns," in accustomed and convenient places, to warn the people of the approach of the enemy.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, s. and h. of Sir William, married Margarett, d. of Henry Percy, 3 Earl of Northumberland of that name. He had the custody of Knaresbro' Castle, under the Earl of Northumberland, and had issue—

SIR WILLIAM.

Sir Henry, of Sudberry, married Isabell, d. and h.
of Sir Henry Boynton, of Sudberry, Knt.

Marmaduke, of Caley Hall, near Otley, married to
Joanna, d. of Henry Redman, Esq., of
Harwood Castle.

Elizabeth, married to George, Lord Latimer.

Margarett, married to Rafe, Lord Ogle.

Jane, married to Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knt.

Anne, married to Sir Ninyan Markingfield, Knt.

Eleanor, }
Maude, } all died unmarried
Johanna, }

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, s. and h. of Sir
William, married 1st, Alice, d. of Sir Richard Froynell,
Knt., and had issue:—

SIR WILLIAM.

John, of Weldale.

Margarett, married to Sir Thomas Middleton, of
Stockeld, Knt.

Elizabeth, married 1st, to Robert Rither, Esq.;
2ndly, to Richard Redman, Esq., the heirs to
both moieties of the manor of Harewood, but
had no issue.

He married 2ndly, *Margarett, daughter of Richard, Lord
Latimer, by her he had issue:—

John.

Agnes, married to Sir Robert Constable, of Flam-
borough, Knt.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, of Gawthorpe, s. and h. of Sir Wil-
liam, married Margarett, d. of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam,
Knt., and Lady Lucy, his wife, d. and c. of John, Marquis
Montacute, and had issue:—

WILLIAM.

* Robert Plompton, the eldest son of an esquire of no mean degree, sought
to be admitted among the household servants of this lady.—*Plompton
Correspondence.*

Francis, married 1st, Anne, d. of Sir William Vavasour, Knt.; and 2ndly, Alice, d. of Martin Arm, Esq.

Thomas, married to Jane, d. of Thomas Reresby, Esq.

Barbara, married to Leonard West, Esq.

Bridgett, married to Matthew Redman, Esq.

Dorothy, married to Richard Thimelby, Esq.

WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Esq., of Gawthorpe, s. and heir of Sir William, married Beatrix, d. of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bowling, Knt., and had issue:—

William,	} all died young without issue.
Richard,	
Thomas,	
Francis,	

Margarett, sole heir, married to Thomas Wentworth, Esq., who had issue:—

William, father of the Earl of Strafford.

Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Danby, Knt.

Margarett, married to Michael Darcy, Esq., s and h. of Lord Darcy.

Katherine, married to Thomas Gargrave, of Nostell, Esq.

Barbara, died young.

THE GASCOIGNES.

Camden says "that this family descended out of Gascoigne in France," while in the Har: Mss. 4630, it is stated "that this Family of Gascoignes derive themselves from one Ailrichus, a Saxon, who was banished by the Conqueror," and who is alluded to by Camden, 695 D. Very little is known about the Gascoignes previous to the marriage of William Gascoigne with the heiress of

Gawthorpe, about the reign of Stephen, 1135. William, his father, is styled of Harwood, with what propriety, however, is uncertain, as the above marriage gave them their first establishment at this place. A long list of important families has sprung from the Gascoignes, of Gawthorp, the principal of which are the following:

GASCOIGNES, OF SUDBERRY.

Sir Henry Gascoigne, of Sudberry, Knt., 2nd son of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, near Harewood, by Margaret, his wife, d. of Henry, Lord Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, of that family, married Isabel, d. and h. of Sir Henry Boynton, of Sudberry, Knt., in whose right he was seized of the manor of Sudberry and other lands, in Richmondshire and in the county of Durham, of great value.

GASCOIGNES, OF LAZINGCROFT.

Nicholas Gascoigne, son of William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, and second brother to the Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne, mar. Mary, d. of Sir Hugh Clitherow, and widow of John Tempest, Esq.: married, 13 Rich. II., 1390. In 3 Hen. VI., 1424, he held one carucate in Lasincroft, late Sir Wm. Lasincroft.

Rogerus de Quincy Comes Winton Constabularius Scotiæ et jure uxoris suæ, did by his deed, under a great seal of his arms, give Lasincroft and Schippen, in the reign of King H. 3., unto Robert Walcott, paying unto him and his heyres a pound of pepper, or xij^d. at Pentecost; which said Robert granted Lasincroft and Schippen aforesaid, by severall deeds

without date, unto Robert Walcott, his nephew, sonne of John Walcotte, his brother, which said Robert the nephew granted Lasincroft and Schippen aforesaid, unto Geoffrey Walcott, his nephew; which Geoffrey, having no sons, but 3 daughters, one named Alice, which married to William de Baroby, als William de Lasincroft; another called Margaret, being single and unmarried; and the third married to the Lord of Parlington. The said Margaret dying without issue, gave her third part in Lasincrofte and Schippen, descended unto her from the said Geoffrey Walcott, her father, unto her sister Alice, of Baroby, als Lasincrofte which said William, of Lasincrofte, and Alice his wife, had issue John, of Lasincroft; which said John had issue Geoffrey, of Lasincroft, which said Geoffrey sould Lasincroft, Schippen, and diverse other lands in the 15th yeare of the reigne of King R. 2., A.D. 1391, unto Nicholas Gascoigne, second son of William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp — *Har. Mss. 1394, f. 124.*

GASCOIGNE, OF PARLINGTON.

John Gascoigne, 3rd son of John Gascoigne, of Lasincroft, married Matilda, d. of William Arthington, Esq., of Castley. Settled at Parlington, died 27th May, 1585.

GASCOIGNE, OF THORP-ON-THE-HILL.

John Gascoigne, 4th son of Sir Wm. Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, married Elizabeth, d. and h. of Sir Thomas Swillington, of Thorp-on-the-Hill, settled there about A.D. 1500.

GASCOIGNE, OF HUNSLET.

Richard Gascoigne, 2nd son of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, married Anne, d. and h. of Henry Ellis, of Hunslet, Esq., died in A.D. 1422.

GASCOIGNE, OF OLDHIRST.

George Gascoigne, 6th son of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, married Mary, d. of John Stokesley, Esq., settled at Oldhirst, about 1570. His 2nd son, Richard Gascoigne, of Bramham Biggin, born 1579, became a great astronomer and antiquarian.

Thoresby says, that this very ancient surname is very remarkable, having been varied nineteen different ways, to which he adds the twentieth. Gaskin, Guascin, Gascoigne, Gascoynge, Gascoinge, Gascoyne, Gascun, Gasken, Gaskyn, Gaskun, Gaston, Gastone, Gastoyne, Gastoynge, Gasquin, Gasnyne, Gawsken, Vascon, Gwas-cogn, Gasquone.

THE WENTWORTHS.

William Gascoigne, the last male descendant of the House of Gawthorp, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heiress, who married Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esq., whose son William, father of Thomas, Earl of Strafford, came into possession of the manors of Gawthorpe, Harewood, Wike, East Keswick, Hetheric (now Stank), Weardley, Weeton, Wescoe Hill, Stubhouse, Lofthouse, Thorp Arch, Collingbam, &c., and various others in Lincolnshire.

The unfortunate Earl of Strafford succeeded to these, and resided at Gawthorpe Hall, of whom, further particulars will be given in a subsequent account. His son

William then inherited them, but in consequence of his father's misfortunes during the civil wars, this property was sold.

It was purchased by Sir John Lewis, Bart., and Sir John Cutler, Knt., two London merchants, who had married two sisters, daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Foot, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1649. It was customary in those times, to keep copies of the purchase deeds of lands sold;—on the back of those of Harewood, tradition says, the Earl made the following memorandum: "I sold this Estate for sixteen years purchase, and vested the money in Irish lands, at four years purchase."

The Bill of Sale on this occasion is a curiosity in its way, and will vie with the best puffs of George Robins, in his palmiest days.

10th Novemb, 1656.

A particular of the castle and mannor of Harwood, con-
teyneinge the mannor of Gawthorpe and divers lands, tenem^{ts},
and hereditam^{ts}, hereafter mentioned, in the county of Yorke,
belonging unto the Right Hono^rble Willi'm, Earle of Strafford:

The Castle decaied

The seigniory noble, of a great extent, though formerly greater
before the out parts thereof was cutt of.

The castle of Harwood decaied, yet the stones thereof being
much ashler, and the timber that is left fit for building an
hansom new house, &c., may save a deale of charges in the
stone work, or els (if allowed to tennants of Harwood towne,
for repayers and building) would bee very usefull, and necessary,
and serviceable for that purpose, considering it is a market
towne, therefore the castle may be adjudged to bee well worth
£30. There is belonging to the same a very large barne.

There is a charter for a market to bee held every Munday in this towne of Harwood, w^{ch} charter was procured by my late Lord of Strafford, about 23 years agoe, wth 2 head faires besides a fortnight faier in summer tyme, w^{ch} if well managed and some money imployed in a stock to that purpose, might bring, in tyme, the market to a good height, and the houses repayred and built wth the castle stone, w^{ch} the tennants would do at their owne charge, might much advantage the same, there being a large toll booth or court house, and butcher's shambles already built, wth 6 shoppes under the toll booth for that purpose, and therefore to be considered to advance the sale.

There is a mannor of a great extent, wth court leet and court baron waives and estrayes and fellon goods, &c., belonging the same, also large comons, the whole Lo^p stored wth all kind of wild fowle, the River of Wharfe there affording great store of fishe, as salmon, trout, chevins, oumers, and eyles.

The Lord of the Mannor being the impropriat^r hath the presentation of the Vicar to the Viccaridge

In the grounds contained in this particular there is great store of timber, trees, and wood, besides the hedge rowes and besides wood to bee left for the repayer of houses and mill dames, worth at least 1000£. The opinion of divers is that all the wood growing in the groundes contained in this particular is worth 2000£.

The stank or pond att Hollin Hall is well stored wth carpes and eyles. The stank or pond att Gawthorpe wth trout, roch, gudgeon, and eyles.

Gawthorpe Hall most part of the walles built wth good stone, and all the houses covered wth slate, and a great p^t of that new building, four rooms in the ould building all waynscotted, fyve larg roomes in the new building all waynscotted likewise, and collored like walnut tree, the materealls of which house, if sould, would raise 500£ at least.

To this belongeth a parke, in former tymes stored wth. deere, a parke-like place it is, and a brook running through the middle of it, w^{ch}. turnes 4 payer of millstones, att 2 milles.

Upon the River of Wharfe there is a corne mill, wth. 2 payer of milstones, the dam of w^{ch}. was almost all made new the last yeare, and cost near to 100£.

There is at Gawthorp a garden and orchards about 3 acres in compasse, fenced round with high stone walls, the garden towards the north side hath 4 walles lying one above another, both the garden and orchard well planted wth. great store of fruit trees of severall kindes, w^{ch}. wth. the dovecote and the hill before the doore Mr. Fox hath in lieu of 8£. p^t. of his waiges yearly."

N.B. The Court Leet and Court Baron extends over the following townships:—

Harewood,
East Keswick,
Wike,
Wigton,
Weardley,
Weeton-cum-Wescoehill,
Dunkeswick.

I have in my possession a copy of the Purchase Agreement, a very lengthy document extending over fifty folios. The following particulars gleaned from it will prove interesting.

The deed bears the date of 16th June, 1657, and the parties to it are, on the 1st part, the Rt. Hon. William, Earl of Strafford, Thomas Chichiley, of Wimpole, in the County of Cambridge, Esq., John Rushworth, of Lincoln's

Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., and John Morris, of London, Gentleman. On the 2nd part, John Cutler, of London, Esq.; 3rd part, John Lewis, of London, Esq.; and on the 4th part, George Lulls of the Middle Temple, London, Gent., and William Daynes, of London, Gent.

The price stipulated was as follows:—

Harwood, Gawthorpe, Loftus or Lofthouse,	}	£25,347 18 8
Weardley, Weeton, Dunkeswick, Huby,		
Nuby, Wescoe Hill, Swindon, Rigton,		
Broad Elves, Wigton, Alwoodley, East		
Keswick, Keirby including the Rectory		
of Harewood, the Great Tythes, and		
the Advowson of the Parish Church,	}	
Shadwell, and Wike, - - - - -		£2,680 3 6

The deed particularizes most of the farms and messuages on the estate, with the titles of the various fields and their acreage, and the names of the tenants.

The following letters, in my possession, relating to this purchase are interesting, as tending to prove the impoverished condition of Lord Strafford's son after his father's execution.

Mr. Cuttler,
Sir,

This is only to desire your paying of one thousand pound to Docter Lake for mee out of what you are to pay mee uppon the bargaine between us. I will trouble you no further herewth but remaine

Your affectionate friend,

Knowsley, 10 Ap. 1658.

STRAFFORDE.

Mr. Cuttler,

I shall not fayle to meet y^u att Mr. Abbott's hous^e att 12 a clock. In the meane time this is to desire y^u to give order for the paym^t of 1100*l.* to Taylor or Hodgkinson out of y^e money I am to have of y^u, w^{ch} is for the Redeeming some Jewells, and towards y^e somme y^t Coll Bright is to have, and this must necessarylie be done to day,

Your aff^{te}. freind,

13 July, 58.

STRAFFORDE.

On the death of Sir John Cutler, his estates were devised to his only surviving daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Robartes, Earl of Radnor, with remainder, in case of failure of issue, to his relative, John Boulter, Esq., who took possession of the estate on the decease of this Countess, A.D. 1696.

Mr. Boulter was of a nature so little resembling Sir John Cutler, that he wasted great part of the property, and from the trustees of his son, Edmund Boulter, Esq., this manor with its appurtenances was purchased in the year 1738, by Henry Lascelles, Esq. This gentleman died in 1753, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son and heir, Edwin Lascelles, Esq., who, in 1790, was created Baron Harewood, of Harewood Castle. On his death without issue, in 1795, the estates were inherited by his cousin, Edward Lascelles, Esq., created Baron Harewood, 18th June, 1796, and Earl of Harewood and Viscount Lascelles, 7th September, 1812. His son Henry succeeded to the title and estates in 1820, and died 1841, being succeeded by Henry, the 3rd Earl, whose melancholy death occurred in Feb., 1857.

We have thus traced the various possessors of this noble estate from the conquest to the present time. Equally

noble were its Lords, for among them are names which rank among the bravest and most important of their age. The Albemarles or De Fortibus occupy a prominent place among the chief of those gallant barons, who fought for the liberties and independence of the country; while the De Aldburghs, Gascoignes, Redmans, Rythers, and Wentworths are conspicuous names among the greatest in the civil annals of the nation. From the conquest until its purchase by Sir John Cutler, in 1657, a period of nearly 600 years, the estate regularly descended in an hereditary line, varying only by marriage. In this respect it is remarkable, and the following catalogue will be interesting, as shewing the various ways by which it changed hands for this lengthened period.

PEDIGREE OF THE LORDS OF HAREWOOD.

ROBERT DE ROMELLI, Lord of Skipton and Craven.

WILLIAM DE MESCHINES, (brother of Ralph, Earl of Chester) Lord of Coupland, in the county of Cumberland, founder of the Priory at Embsay, in Craven, A.D. 1120, 20 Hen. I. He married Cecilia de Romelli, only daughter and heir of Robert, and in her own right, Lady of Skipton, Harewood, &c. She gave her mill at Harewood to the Canons of Embsay.

WILLIAM DE CURCI, Baron of Stoke Curci, in the county of Somerset, Steward to the household of Henry I., married Avicia de Romelli, Lady of Harewood, and younger daughter of Cecilia. She gave lands to the Nuns of Arthington and the Canons of Embsay. He is the supposed founder of Harewood Church, 1116.

WILLIAM DE CURCI, Lord of Harewood, Dapifer to the King, and Justice of Normandy, died 32 Henry II., A.D. 1186, married Matilda, daughter of Roger Gulaiffre.

WILLIAM DE CURCI, Lord of Harewood, died without issue, 9 Richard I., A.D. 1198.

WARIN FITZ GERALD, Chamberlain to King Henry I., married Alicia de Curci, Lady of Harewood, only sister and heir of William de Curci, living A.D. 1217.

WARIN FITZ GERALD, Chamberlain to King John, Lord of Harewood. He obtained a charter of free warren for all his lands there, A.D. 1205. He married Matilda, daughter of William de Caisneto, Lord of Cavenby, county of Lincoln.

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, only son and heir of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon. He died 1 Sep., A.D. 1216, during his father's lifetime, having previously married Margery Fitzgerald, Lady of Harewood, who, soon after her husband's death, was given in marriage by King John to Fulk de Breant, from whom she obtained a divorce, about March, 1225.

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, Earl of Devon and Lord of Harewood, only son of Baldwin de Redvers and Margery Fitz Gerald, married Amicia de Clare, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester.

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, Earl of Devon and Lord of Harewood, son and heir of Baldwin and Amicia de Clare, born 1 Jan., 1235, died 1262, having married Avice, of Savoy, cousin to Queen Eleanor. They left a son, John de Redvers, who died young in France, without issue.

WILLIAM FITZ DUNCAN, son of Duncan, King of Scotland, married Alicia de Romelli, eldest daughter of William de Meschines and Cecilia de Romelli.

WILLIAM LE GROS, Earl of Albemarle, married Cecilia de Romelli, daughter of the above.

WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS. Earl of Albemarle, Lord of Skipton and Holderness, married Hawise le Gros, Countess of Albemarle, daughter of the above.

WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS, Earl of Albemarle, Lord of Skipton, starved to death in the Mediterranean Sea, A.D. 1241, married Aveline, daughter of Rich. Montfichet.

WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS, Earl of Albemarle, Lord of Holderness and Skipton, married Isabella de Redvers, sister and heir of Baldwin, Earl of Devon, born A.D. 1237, survived all her issue and died A.D. 1293.

EDMUND CROUCHBACK, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III., married Aveline, only sister and heir of William de Fortibus, married, A.D. 1269, died without issue, A.D. 1274.

ROBERT DE INSULA, Lord Lisle, of Rougemonte, married Alicia Fitzgerald, only daughter of William de Fortibus and Hawise le Gros, Countess of Albemarle.

ROBERT, LORD LISLE, of Rougemonte, son of the above, married Albreda, Lady of Settringham and Belvoir, Rutland.

WARINE, LORD LISLE, of Rougemonte, eldest son and heir, living A.D. 1285, and died 1307. He married Matilda, daughter of Robert de Mucegnos.

ROBERT, LORD LISLE, of Rougemonte, eldest son and heir, aged 6, A.D. 1298, summoned to parliament, A.D. 1316, Knight Bannaret at the Battle of Streveling, Lord of Harewood, died 1344. He married Margaret, who died 1343, after which Robert took upon him the habit of a religious.

ROBERT DE INSULA, eldest son of Robert, Lord Lisle, released all his right in Harewood to his brother John, A.D. 1345.

JOHN, LORD LISLE, of Rougemonte, Lord of Harewood, A.D. 1351, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, died A.D. 1354. Married Matilda de Ferrers.

WILLIAM DE ALDBURGH, Lord of Harewood, Baron Aldburgh, seized of Harewood Manor and Castle, A.D. 1365, by feoffment of Robert, Lord Lisle, married Elizabeth de Insula, Lady of Harewood, daughter of John, Lord Lisle, died 1377.

RYTHER.

SIR WILLIAM RYTHER, of Ryther Castle, York, Lord of Scarcroft, A.D. 1392, Lord of a moiety of Harewood, died A.D. 1426. Buried at Harewood. Married Sybilla, daughter of Sir William de Aldburgh, born A.D. 1368, died A.D. 1440.

SIR WILLIAM RYTHER, of Harewood Castle, Knt., eldest son and heir, born A.D. 1382, died A.D. 1441, married Matilda, second daughter of Sir Thomas Umfreville, of Harbottle Castle, in the co. of Northampton, Knt. She died A.D. 1435.

REDMAN.

SIR RICHARD REDMAYNE, of Levens, Knt., A.D. 1403, Lord of a moiety of Harewood in right of his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Aldburgh, who had previously married Sir Bryan Stapylton, of Carleton, in the county of York. Buried at Harewood.

SIR MATTHEW REDMAYNE, Knt, son and heir of Sir Richard, Lord of a moiety of Harewood.

RICHARD REDMAYNE, of Levens, son and heir of Sir Matthew, A.D. 1442, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Middleton, of Middleton Hall, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM RYTHUR, of Harewood Castle, Knt., eldest son and heir, Lord of Ryther and Scarcroft. Born A.D. 1405, died A.D. 1476. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir Wm. Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt., son of the celebrated Judge Gascoigne; and 2nd, Eleanor, only daughter of John Fitzwilliam, of Sprotbrough. Sir William is buried at Ryther.

SIR ROBERT RYTHUR, of Ryther, Knt., Lord of Harewood, born A.D. 1439, died without issue, A.D. 1491. Buried at Ryther.

SIR RALPH RYTHUR, of Ryther, Knt., Lord of Harewood, brother and heir to Sir Robert Ryther. He was born A.D. 1451, died A.D. 1520. Buried at Ryther. Married 1st, Catherine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flambro'; and 2nd, Matilda, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

ROBERT RYTHUR, eldest son by 1st marriage and heir apparent, married Elizabeth Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, afterwards she married Rich. Redmayne.

THOMAS RYTHUR, Esq., Lord of Harewood, son of Sir Ralph by 1st marriage. born A.D. 1500, died A.D. 1528. He married Agnes, daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, and left an infant son, John Ryther, who died A.D. 1528, aged 2½ years.

HENRY RYTHUR, Esq., of Harewood Castle, only son of Sir Ralph by his second marriage, born A.D. 1505, died A.D. 1545, married Agnes, daughter of John, Lord Hussey. No issue.

WILLIAM REDMAYNE, eldest son and heir of Richard, Lord of a moiety of Harewood, A.D. 1477, married Margaret, no issue, died 1483.

EDWARD REDMAYNE, second son of Richard and brother to William, born A.D. 1456, died 1515, married Elizabeth, daughter of Huddleston, of Millum Castle, in Cumberland.

HENRY REDMAYNE, eldest son and heir of Edward, married Alice, daughter of Roger Pilkington. Issue one daughter, Johanna, married to Marmaduke Gascoign, of Caley Hall.

RICHARD REDMAYNE, second son of Edward, and brother and heir of Henry, died 1544, married Dorothy, daughter of — Layton, of Delamayne, Westmoreland.

MATTHEW REDMAYNE, eldest son and heir, married Bridget, daughter of Sir Wm. Gascoigne of Gawthorpe.

THOMAS RYTHYER, of Lynstead, Kent, sewer to King Ed. IV., attainted by parliament, A.D. 1483, restored A.D. 1485, eldest son of Sir William Ryther, by Eleanor Fitzwilliam, his second wife.

GEORGE RYTHYER, of Green Hythe, in Kent, eldest son and heir, mar. one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Grove, Esq., of Green Hythe.

WILLIAM RYTHYER, eldest son and heir of George, succeeded his cousin, Henry Ryther, Esq., esquire of the body to Queen Mary, born A.D. 1517, died 1563. He married Mary, daughter of Chief Justice Hale.

JAMES RYTHYER, eldest son and heir of William, esquire of the body to Queen Elizabeth, and intimate friend of Lord Burghley. He is the author of several letters preserved in the British Museum. Born A.D. 1534, died A.D. 1596, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Atherton, Esq., of Harewood.

ROBERT RYTHYER, eldest son and heir of James, married three times, 1st, Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Swyfte, of Rotherham, divorced 1632. 2nd, to Eleanor, daughter of W. Oglesby, Esq., of Rounsby, widow of Henry Saville, son and heir of John, Lord Saville, of Pontefract. 3rd, to Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thomas Browne, of Belton, in the Isle of Axeholm, in Lincolnshire. In 1634, he had retired from Harewood Castle, and took up his residence at Belton, in right of his third wife. Born A.D. 1575, died at Belton, A.D. 1637.

ROBERT RYTHYER, only son and heir of Robert, by his third wife, born A.D. 1631, died at Belton, A.D. 1693. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. — Champion, Rector of Eslington, in the county of Lincoln.

CATALOGUE OF THE LORDS OF HAREWOOD,

From the Conquest to the present time, shewing the various ways by which the Manor has been acquired.

1080	Robert de Romelli, .....	.....	.....	granted by the Conq.	
1120	William de Meschines,.....	.....	.....	by marriage,	Cecilia de Romelli.
1140	William de Curci, .....	.....	.....	by marriage,	Avicia de Romelli.
1180	William de Curci, .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
1195	Warin Fitz Gerald, .....	.....	.....	by marriage,	Alicia de Curci.
1201	Warin Fitz Gerald, .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
1225	Fulk de Breant,.....	.....	.....	by marriage,	Margery Fitz Gerald.
1240	Baldwyn de Redvers, .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
1262	Baldwyn de Redvers, .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
1270	William de Fortibus,.....	.....	.....	by marriage,	Isabella de Redvers.
1274	Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster,.....	.....	.....	by marriage,	Aveline de Fortibus.
1300	Lord L'isle, of Rougemont,	.....	.....	by descent,	
1340	Robert de Insula, .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
1351	John Lord L'isle, .....	.....	.....	by purchase	from his brother.
1365	William de Aldburgh, .....	.....	.....	by marriage,	Elizabeth de L'isle.

CATALOGUE OF THE LORDS OF HAREWOOD.

1390	Sir William Ryther,	1390	Sir Richard Redman,	by marriage,	Sybill Aldburgh.
1400	Sir William Ryther,	1410	Sir Matthew Redmayne,	by descent.	Elizabeth Aldburgh.
1420	Sir William Ryther,	1442	Richard Redmayne, Esq.,	by descent.	
1476	Sir Robert Ryther,	1460	William Redmayne, Esq.,	by descent.	
1491	Sir Ralph Ryther,	1500	Edward Redmayne, Esq.,	by descent.	
1520	Robert Ryther, Esq.,	1520	Henry Redmayne, Esq.,	by descent.	
1525	Thomas Ryther, Esq.,	1530	Richard Redmayne, Esq.,	by descent.	
1530	Henry Ryther, Esq.,	1544	Matthew Redmayne, Esq.,	by descent.	
1545	William Ryther, Esq., .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
1563	James Ryther, Esq., .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
1596	Robert Ryther, Esq., .....	.....	.....	by descent.	
		1545	Marmaduke Gascoigne,	by marriage,	Johanna, d. and h. of Henry Redmayne, Esq.
		1550	Sir William Gascoigne,	by descent.	
		1560	Sir William Gascoigne,	by descent.	
		1570	Sir William Gascoigne,	by descent.	
1580	Thomas Wentworth, Esq.,	.....	.....	by marriage,	Margaret, d. and h. of Sir William Gascoigne.

CATALOGUE OF THE LORDS OF HAREWOOD.

1600	Sir William Wentworth, ...	.....	by descent.	
1641	Earl of Strafford, .....	.....	by descent.	
1650	Earl of Strafford, .....	.....	by descent.	
1657	Sir John Cutler,.....	.....	by purchase.	Elizabeth, d. and h. of Sir John Cutler.
1693	Earl of Radnor,.....	.....	by marriage,	
1696	John Boulter, Esq., .....	.....	by descent.	
1739	Henry Lascelles, Esq., .....	.....	by purchase.	
1753	Edwin Lascelles, .....	.....	by descent.	
	Created Baron Harewood, 9th July, 1790.			
1795	Edward Lascelles, .....	.....	by descent.	
	Cousin to Edwin, created Baron Harewood, 18th June, 1796, and Earl of Harewood, 7th September, 1812.			
1820	Henry, Earl of Harewood,	.....	by descent.	
1841	Henry, Earl of Harewood,	.....	by descent.	
1857	Henry, Earl of Harewood,	.....	by descent.	

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The present fabric is a large and venerable structure, situated about three quarters of a mile from the village, close to the old turnpike road from Tadcaster to Otley. Before proceeding to its history, my reader will perhaps permit me to accompany him within its sacred precincts, and trespass a little upon his attention. I feel quite sure there is not one single parishioner of this large and extensive parish, whether he be churchman or dissenter, who can look with indifference upon that sacred structure. There may be many professing churchmen, who, partially or altogether, neglect her public services and divine ordinances; and there may be many conscientious dissenters, who, from some cause or other, have severed themselves from her communion; but all, or most of these are connected with "our Parish Church" by some more than ordinary tie, some solemn recollection, or some pleasing association.

At its baptismal font most of them were signed with the sign of the cross, and admitted members of Christ's militant church. Probably in the spring time of youth, some may have knelt at its altar and received the episcopal benediction with the renewal of their baptismal engagements; there in after life many of them were united to the dearest object of their earthly affections in one indissoluble bond of union; there also on every returning sabbath, her faithful sons have joined in the sublime liturgy of our

church, and heard the truths of the Gospel proclaimed from its pulpit; and finally, when this earthly pilgrimage is ended, they hope to be gathered to their fathers and repose in its consecrated earth.

But to proceed with its history. There is no doubt that in former times the village extended up to the church, many old people, living at the present time, remembering cottages up the church lane, the sites of which are now enclosed in the pleasure grounds. At present it appears to stand in the park, and forms a most interesting object, whether viewed from the house, from which a beautiful view is obtained of its venerable tower clothed with ivy, or from near the entrance lodge, where its grey chancel is the centre of a scene of surpassing beauty in summer, when the trees are clothed with foliage.

The original structure is reputed to have been founded by William de Curci, in the year 1116. The following authority for this date is given by Jewel. In the year 1793, when the church was re-roofed, the following inscription, cut in ancient characters, was found on an old beam:—"We adore and praise Thee, Thou Holy Jesus, because thou hast redeemed us by thy Holy Cross, 1116." The beam it is said was destroyed by the workmen, but its existence is generally believed in by many persons now living, none of whom ever saw it or any fragments of it. From this inscription Jewel infers that the church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. This supposition is certainly strengthened by the circumstance of the village feast being held upon the first Sunday after Old Holy Rood from time immemorial, but the inscription

asserts nothing bearing upon this point, if it ever existed, which is extremely doubtful. Considerable difference of opinion, however, exists with respect to the patron Saint. Lawton and Whitaker affirm that it is dedicated to All Saints. Many other writers on Yorkshire Topography state that it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, this, however, is unsupported by any authority. I am inclined to think that Lawton and Whitaker are right, not merely because both of them may be regarded as authorities (Mr. Lawton especially so in ecclesiastical and parochial matters), but because the following testamentary burial of one of the early Vicars, taken from the Torre Mss., adds additional weight to their opinion:—

“22 July, 1490, Fr. John Yorke directs his body to be buried in the Parish Church of *All Saints* of Harewood.”—*See Testamentary Burials.*

From the fact that the patronage of the church was vested in the Lords of the Manor, for upwards of 200 years, before its appropriation to the Priory of Bolton, (which would prove it to be in existence in A.D. 1150) we may, in the absence of direct evidence, fairly presume that its foundation in 1116 is correct. In A.D. 1172, however, we have positive proof, not only that the church was in existence, but by inference that it had been for some years. In this year, Archbishop Roger, the famous opponent of Thomas à Beckett, began to rebuild York Minster, after the fire in 1171. He founded a chapel in connexion with the cathedral, dedicating it to the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mary, for the celebration of divine services to the eternal honour of God, glory of his successors, and remission of his own sins, “and ordained the

same to be a perpetual habitation for 13 clerks of different orders, viz: four Priests, four Deacons, four Sub-Deacons, and one Sacrist; and he willed towards the expenses for the fraternity of the church and their necessary sustentation, one mediety of the churches of Everton, Sutton with Scroby Chapel, Heyton, Berdessey,* and Ottelay, and procured by the liberality of other faithful persons;—the church of Calverley, ex dono Willielmi de Scoty;—the church of Hoton, ex dono Willielmi de Paganel;—*the church of Harwood, ex dono Avicia de Romelli*;—the church of Thorpe, ex dono Ade de Bruys et Ivette de Arches uxoris suæ; also the churches of Collingham, Clareburg, and Retford.”—*Dugdale*.

Waryn Fitz Gerald, who married Alice de Curci, granddaughter of Avice de Romelli, claimed the advowson back again from the monks and chaplains of St. Mary's, and he appears to have succeeded, notwithstanding the production of the deed of gift. In allusion to this, Dodsworth says, “of the advowson of the church of Harwode, which Warynus, son of Geroldus, and Alice de Curci, his wife, claimed against the monks and chaplains of St. Mary and and St. Sepulchre. And the monks came and say, that Avicia de Romelli gave that church to the church of St. Mary, St. Michael and All Angels, to the sustenance of the monks, and therefore produce the charter of the said Avicia, which testifieth the same, and the confirmation of Roger, Archbishop.—*Vol. 129, f. 59.*

In the Har. Mss., vol 802, it states that “Warinus, son of Geroldus, recovered his presentation in the church of

* Bardsey.

Harwode, against the monks and chaplains of St. Mary and St. Sepulchre, at York."

By a decision in Easter term, 10 John, A.D. 1209, the advowson was preserved to Waryn, and the following presentations, taken from the Dodsworth Mss., were made by his descendants:—

Isabel de Fortibus, Countess Albemarle, presents to the church of Harwode, 4 Non. January, A.D. 1241.

Isabella de Fortibus, Countess Albemarle, presents to the church of Harwode, 4 Non. January, A.D. 1291, 19 Ed. I.—*Dod.* 28, *fol.* 29.

Isabella de Fortibus, Countess Albemarle, presents to the church of Harwode. Given at Thorp, 14 Kal. Sep.—*Dod.* 125, *fol.* 29.

Robert de Insula, presents to the church of Harwoode, 9 Kal. Dec., A.D. 1310, 4 Ed. II.—*Dod.* 28, *fol.* 50.

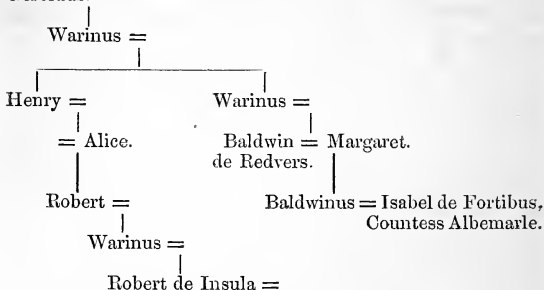
Robert de Insula presents to the church of Harwoode, 15 Kal. Dec., A.D. 1335, 8 Ed. III.

Robert, son of Robert de Insula, late Lord of Harwoode, released to Sir John de Insula, his brother, and his heirs, all his right in the manor of Harwode, with the advowson of the church of the said town, 18 Ed. III., A.D. 1345.—*Dod.* 122, *fol.* 90.

Sir John de Insula, Knt., presents to the church of Harwode, 26 Kal. Dec., A.D. 1350, 24 Ed. III.—*Dod.* 28, *fol.* 90.

The connexion and relationship of these families will be best understood by the annexed descent.

Geroldus.



In A.D. 1288, Pope Nicholas the 4th gave to Ed. I., the tenths of all the ecclesiastical benefices in England, towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to the Holy Land, and that these tenths might be collected at their full value, a taxation was made of those benefices, which were finished in A.D. 1292. This is generally called Pope Nicholas' Taxation, and exhibits a very correct view of the value of English Church Livings at that time.

The following is the taxation of Harewood Church.

Eccl'ia de Harwode p ^t por'co'em	£66	13	4
Prior de Bolton appa'ta			

Spofforth and Leeds were taxed at £80 each, and the total of the taxation in the Ainsty was £839 16s. 8d.

In the early part of the reign of Edward II., about A.D. 1307, the Northern Counties suffered much from the

incursions of the Scots. They penetrated even thus far, pillaging and laying waste the country in all directions. The following extract from the Melton Register, taken from Dodsworth, vol. 28, fol. 115, possesses much local interest.

“A certificate of y^e churches destroyed and wasted by the Scots, that paid the tythes undermentioned. A mandate was issued to retax the churches.

Eccles: de Harwod xxiiij marks. (The church of Harewood 24 marks=£16.) By this it will be seen, that the damage to the church and place, must have been great, to cause a reduction of £50 in the taxation. Eccles: de Adle xv marks. (The church of Adel 15 marks=£9 18s) Eccles: de Pannall ad nihil taxatur, quia Scoti ibi hospitabantur, et combusserunt, in recessu suo. (The church of Pannall was taxed at nothing, because the Scots quartered themselves there, and burnt it on their departure.) Given at Burton near Beverley, 7 Kal. August, in the year of grace, 1318, and the first of our Pontificate.”—*Melton Register*, fol. 129.

The Church had continued from its foundation a rectory, and unfortunately the list of rectors for the first 150 years, is lost. The following incomplete list is from the *Torre Mss.*, fol. 172.

	RECTORS.	PATRONS.
17 Kal. Jan. 1275	Rob de Clipston	Isabel de Fortibus.
3 Kal. Dec. 1280	Will: Burnett	Isabel de Fortibus.
14 Kal. Sept. 1281	John Burnett	Com. Alb.
4 Non. July, 1291	Will: fil Will: Burnett	Eundam.
5 Id. Feb. 1299	Humph: de Bellmonte	Rex.
5 Kal. July, 1309	Rog: de Ledes	Rex.
9 Kal. Dec. 1310	Humph: de Bellocampo	Rob. de Insula.
14 Kal. Jan. 1321	John de Welleton	idem.
15 Kal. Dec. 1335	Will: de Popilton	idem.
26 Dec. 1350	Hugo Spatkyng de Stowemarket	John de Insula, de Rougemonte.

In 1353, Lord Lisle, of Rougemonte, Lord of the manor of Harewood, obtained apostolic letters, and got the advowson appropriated to the Priory of Bolton, on condition that they should grant to him and his heirs a rent charge of £100 per annum out of Rowden, Wigton, and other lands; and that a chantry of six priests (differing from a college only in the terms of its incorporation) should be founded at Harewood, or one of seven priests in the church of Bolton, to sing masses daily for the souls of his father, his mother, brothers, and sisters; besides a special collect for the souls of himself and children. Certain other charges were dependant upon this gift. "And there was reserved out of the fruits thereof, to the archbishop and his successors, two marks per annum; and to the dean and chapter of York, one mark yearly, payable on Michaelmas Day; also a competent portion for a perpetual vicar therein, to be instituted at the presentation of the said prior and convent, the portion of whose vicarage shall consist of 22 marks sterling=£14 13s. 4d., payable by the said religious to the vicar for the time being, on the octaves of St. Martin and on the octaves of Pentecost. And as to all the extraordinary burdens of the same church, and the repairs and new building of the chancel, the prior and convent shall bear them, as oft as need requires; the vicar only bearing ordinary burdens incumbent on the church; and on the last day of March, 1354, the chapter of York confirmed this appropriation, made under the archbishop's seal, &c., yet it must be observed that the church of Harewood was (by ordination of Walter Grey, Abp.) to pay certain tythes out of it to the chapel of St. Mary and Holy Angels."—*Burton's Monasticon*.

“St. Mary’s Abbey, York. Pene’ val’ in Porco’e decimarū garbaru’ an^{ti} recept in XXX Harwod. xxvjs viij^d p’ ann’”—*Dugdale.*

A church which could sustain such charges as these must have been a very opulent one. Whitaker doubts whether this endowment ever took place, from the absence of any vestiges of the collegiate house. The following list and charter prove, however, that the endowment was properly and legally completed:—

Carta Prioris de Bolton facta Domino Johanni de Insula, super cantaria sex capellanorum in Ecc. de Harewood, (Ex Autog in turri Mariæ Ebor.)

Notum sit omnibus quod licet prior et conventus de Bolton in Craven, concesserint Johanni de Insula, Domino de Rubeo Monte, quendam annum redditum centum librarum percipiendum sibi, heredibus suis de omnibus terris et tenementis dictorum prioris et conventus in Raudon, Wigdone, Brandone, Kildewyk, Halton, Emmeseye, Estby, Apeltrewyk, Malghom, Penesthorp, et Holmeton, prout in quodam scripto, sibi inde, confecto plenius continetur; dictus tamen Johannes vult, et concedit, pro se et heredibus suis, quod si predicti prior et conventus perfecerint, et manutenuerint quandam cantariam sex capellanorum in ecclesia de Harewode, vel septem capellanorum in ecclesia sua de Bolton, et etiam servierint omnes alias conventiones juxta ordinationem, et concordiam inter eos initas, et concordatas, vel si prædictus Johannes, et hæredes sui non servaverint ex parte sua, dictas conventiones, prout in quadam alia indenturâ inter eos inde factâ plenius continetur; quod dictus annuus redditus esset quousque predicti prior et conventus in faciendo dictas conventiones, seu earum aliquam defecerint; et si fortè defecerint, et dictus Johannes, et heredes sui ex parte sua, eas plene servaverint, in suo robore perseveret, in forma qua in dictâ indenturâ plenius continetur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla partium præsentibus alternatim sunt

appensa. Dat apud Bolton supradicto die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii à conquestu Angliæ vicessimo sexto.

Irrotulatur in dorso clausarum 26 Ed. III., mense Novemb.

Comput' Ministrorum Domini Regis temp Hen. VIII.

Wigton,	red'dus et firm'	£6	1	1
Weton,	„ „	4	12	10
Brandon,	„ „	2	16	0
Herwood,	„ „	13	19	10
Herwood,	firma rector.	38	16	2½

Dugdale.

TRANSLATION.

A Charter of the Prior of Bolton given to the Lord John de Insula respecting a chantry of six chaplains in the church of Harewood.

Be it known unto all men, that whereas the prior and chapter of Bolton in Craven, have granted to John de Insula, Lord of Rougemonte, a certain annual revenue of 100 pounds, to be received by him and his heirs from all the lands and tenements of the said prior and chapter in Rawden, Wigton, Brandon, Kildwick, Halton, Embsay, Eastby, Appletreewick, Malham, Penisthorpe, and Holmton, as is more fully set forth in a certain writing given by them from this place; the said John also wills and grants for himself and his heirs, that if the aforesaid prior and chapter shall form and maintain a chantry of six priests in the church of Harewood, or seven priests in their church of Bolton, and shall also observe all the other contracts according to their appointment and agreement entered into and agreed between them, and if the aforesaid John and his heirs, shall not keep on their part the said contracts, as is more fully set forth in another indenture made between them, wherein the matters are more fully stated, the said annual revenue shall cease, so long as the said prior and chapter shall fail in performing the said contracts or any of them; and if they shall fail, and the said John and his heirs on their part

shall fully observe them, it shall remain in force in the form which is now fully set forth in the said indenture. In testimony whereof the seals of the parties to these presents are severally appended. Given at Bolton the above-mentioned Wednesday, next after the festival of St. Leonard, in the 26 year of the reign of King Edward III., since the conquest of England.

Account. Valuation of the servants of our Lord the King in the time of Henry 8th.

Wigton, rent and farms,	£6	1	1
Weeton, „ „	4	12	10
Brandon, „ „	2	16	0
Harewood, „ „	13	19	10
Harewood, rectorial farm,	38	16	2½

Ebor. Sex. Cantar' in Eccl'ia de Harwood, Cant' ib'm videl't.

Edmundus Stringer h'et in pen'coe	£.	s.	d.
de Bolton p' annum	iiij	—	—
Xma p's inde	—	viiij	—
Will'mo Crofte in consil'i pen'coe p'			
annum	iiij	—	—
Xma p's inde	—	viiij	—
Robtus Elther in consil'i pen'coe de			
d'co abb'te p' ann'	iiij	—	—
Xma p's inde	—	viiij	—
Ri'eus Sharpp in cons' pen'coe ret'			
de d'co abb'te p' ann'	iiij	—	—
Xma p's inde	—	viiij	—
Thomas Clarke in cons' pen'coe ret'			
de d'co priore de Bolton p' ann'	iiij	—	—
Xma p's inde	—	viiij	—
Leonardus Fisshebourne in cons' pen'-			
coe ret' de dict' priore de Bolton	iiij	—	—
Xma p's inde	—	viiij	—

Valor Ecclesiasticus.

Two of them are also mentioned by Brown Willis as surviving, A.D. 1553, while with respect to the collegiate

house, there is every evidence that one existed. Several old persons, who have died within the present century, remembered seeing the old ruins about fifty yards south of the church, where tradition said the officiating priests resided, who were masters of the school and performed daily mass in the church. In the year 1791, in making a sunk fence on the east side of the church yard, there were found urns, (filled with ashes and bones) painted various colours, and stones with the cross and other figures cut on them. In the church yard at the present time, there is a stone coffin, which has doubtless been brought to light during some of the excavations which have been made at various times; while in the south wall of the church is inserted one of these stones with the cross carved upon it.

At the date of its appropriation to the monks of Bolton, the church must have been an old one, for special mention is made in the deed of the repairs of the church and the rebuilding of the chancel, which expenses the prior and canons were to bear. Very little is known of its history during this period; the only procurable information being from the *compotus* of Bolton Abbey.

Frequent mention is there made of it, and the payments therein stated afford abundant evidence of its worth and importance.

In 1517, during the incumbency of Fr. Percival Otley, who was the last vicar prior to the dissolution, the following return was made of the value of the vicarage:—

Ebor. Harwood Vicaria. P'cyvallus Otley, Incu'bens.

Rectoria ib'm appropriat' est priorat' de Bolton in Cravyn.

Vicar' ib'm valet in.		£.	s.	d.
Denar' annuatim in pens'co re't de priore et conventu monasterij de Bolton in Cravyn, p' ann'.....	}	xiiij.	xij.	iiij.
S'ma valoris p'				

Rep's videl't in.		s.	d.	
Denar' annuati solut' d'na archiep'o	} iiij.	}	}	xi. vj.
Ebor' p' sinodal' p' ann'.....				
Consimil' ib' denar' solut' archid ^{no}				
Ebor' p' p'curat' expen' p' ann'				
S'ma repris p'				

S'ma Valet clare xiiij — xxij.
X'ma p' inde —xxviiij. ij. q.
Valor Ecclesiasticus.

The monks retained possession both of the rectory and vicarage until the dissolution of the Monasteries, A.D. 1536-7, when the advowson reverted to the Lord of the Manor, the right of presentation having belonged to Bolton Abbey nearly 200 years.

During this period there were 14 vicars. It is rather remarkable that, in 1354, there were *three* presentations, the first two vicars having resigned, probably from the poverty of the living. In 1369 also, there were two presentations. Torre's list of vicars closes with the presentation of Matthew Garfurth, in 1614, and the continuation of this list by Whitaker, Jewel, and others is most incorrect.

Jewel says, "the living was vacant from 1666 to 1699, and omits Mr. Smith and Mr. Ogden, both of whom are

proved by the following extracts to have been in possession of the living during these 39 years. Whitaker, in addition, omits Mr. Hepworth and Mr. Jackson, both of whom are interred in the chancel.

The following extracts of this and neighbouring villages is copied from the Lansdowne Mss. vol. 459, fol. 68.

<i>Village.</i>	<i>Rectory.</i>	<i>Vicarage</i>	<i>Character of Incumbent.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>
Harewood	In the possession of the Earl of Strafford. Rect. Imp. of great value.	16 13 4	Incumbent Mr. Isaac Smith, of civil conversation. is. vic.	Earl of Strafford.
Kirkby Overblow.	Rect. 120 <i>l</i> 0. 0.		Rector Mr. William Buthell. He diligently performeth the cure.	
Adel	Rect. 70 <i>l</i> 0. 0.		Rector Mr. William Clarkson. A pious and painful minister.	
Bardsey	In the possession of the Earl of Strafford. Rect. 58 <i>l</i> 0.		Vicar Mr. Richard Wright. A preaching minister. is. vic.	
Thorner	Vicarage, a house, and 8 <i>l</i> 0. 0. out of the Imp. Rect.		Vicar Mr. Robert Sowell. A preaching minister, scandalous, and supposed to be disaffected.	

These were taken about the year 1654, an act being passed for ejecting so-called scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers.

Mr. Ogden's incumbency is clearly proved by the annexed extracts from the registers.

"George Ogden, Minister of Harwood, came hither to dwell on July 16th, 1673. Matthew Garford, parish clerk, was the first to be buried. Samuel Ogden, brother to the said George Ogden, cloth-maker, became parish clerk of Harwood, February 25th, 1676, by the sole election of the minister, as

Joshua Jefferson did before him, as may appear by his licence, both of their licences running thus,—per liberam electionem, Georgii Ogden, &c.”

“Upon diligent enquiry made by publicke authority, A.D. 1676, there were these communicants in Harwood Parish.

In Weton, qr	.....	209	
„ Harwood qr.	...	195	
„ East Keswicke...		95	
„ Alwoodley	.....	189	George Ogden then
		<hr/>	(viz. in '76,)
in all		688	Minister of Harwood.

“Memorandum on April, 15th, 1677, it was then agreed upon by the minister, and the old and new churchwardens and chief of the parish, that the groats formerly due to the parish clerk, for registering children baptized be taken away, and in lieu thereof that six shillings and eightpence, be duely paid to the parish clerk at every Easter, for the performance of the work above specified ”

George Ogden, Minister of Harwood.

“All the corps buried within y^e Parish of Harwood, and in no other material wrapped nor interred, but what was made of sheep's wool only, since the first of August, Anno D^{mi}. 1678, according to y^e act of parliament in that behalf made, with all affidavits brought, and entered within the time limited.”

George Ogden, Minister of Harwood.

“There is a good Vicarage House which I found ruined, but left repaired, gardens, one croft, a cowgate in the castle park, a close in Bonegate about 2 acres, the church yard and surplice fees and mortuaries, and the annual stipend of 22 marks. To the truth of this I subscribe my name,

George Ogden, Minister of Harwood.

Mr. Ogden appears to have been the only Vicar accustomed to make notes in the register books. This used

to be a very common practice in some parishes years ago, and in many instances, they have proved the only means of preserving to the present day, much valuable information, which would otherwise have been lost.

The following is a correct list of the Vicars from the institution of the Vicarage, to the present time.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF HAREWOOD.

<i>Temp.</i>	<i>Inst.</i>	<i>Vicar. de Eccles.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Vocat.</i>
20 July,	1354	Fr. Laur de Wath. Can. domus de Bolton	Pr et Con. de Bolton	resig.
29 July,	1354	" Tho. de Manyngam	do.	do.
22 Aug.,	1354	" Will Bassett Can.	do.	mort.
28 Mar.,	1368	" Tho. Kiddall.	do.	resig.
25 April,	1369	" Laur de Wath. Pbr.	do.	mort.
24 June,	1369	" Will Harwood Can. Mon. de Bolton	do.	
		" John de Langton	do.	mort.
21 Feb.,	1406	" John Burton	do.	mort.
29 May,	1428	" John Gargrave	do.	resig.
7 Oct.,	1431	" Rob. Morland	do.	
9 Dec.,	1444	" Rob. Morland	do.	mort.
18 Aug.,	1462	" John York	do.	mort.
23 Jan.,	1490	" John Greneacre	do.	mort.
14 Oct.,	1517	" Percivall Ottelay vel Walker	do.	mort.
24 July,	1566	Rich. Lamb, Cl.	Thomas Fairfax, ar.	mort.
27 May,	1570	Geor. Howes, Cl. vel Lewys	do.	mort.
8 June,	1582	Lanc Barwyck, Cl. B.A.	Thomas Fairfax, mil.	mort.
25 Mar.,	1614	Matth. Garfurth, Cl.	do.	mort.
	1654	Isaac Smith	Earl of Strafford.	mort.
16 July,	1673	George Ogden	Sir John Cutler.	mort.
Died	1701	John Hepworth	By the King.	by lapse.
	1704	*William Cheldry	Abp. of York.	by lapse.
26 June,	1724	Robert Knight, A.M.	John Boulter, Esq.	mort.
	1747	Robert Hargreaves	Boulter Tomlinson.	mort.
	1751	Richard Bainbrigg, B.A.	Trustees of Lady Hastings.	mort.
	1764	Chris. Jackson, B.A.	Edwin Lascelles, Esq.	mort.
	1795	John Tattersall, A.M.	G. H. Wheeler, Esq.	mort.
	1801	Richard Hale, A.M.	Earl of Harewood.	mort.
	1854	Miles Atkinson, A.M.	—, Wheeler, Esq.	

* Thoresby relates in his diary that parson Cheldry and a boy fell over Harewood Bridge on a very dark night, and were wonderfully preserved upon the piers of the bridge till help got to their relief. (May 22, 1703.)

The present edifice is the second, if not the third, church on the same site. Of the original Norman structure not a vestige remains, all has disappeared. Whita-

ker says "the church of Harewood bears no marks of the original structure. It was probably renewed by the Lords of the manor about the time of Ed: III., and the figure of John, Lord Lisle, one of the first Knights of the Garter, was remaining entire in the east window of the north chapel, distinguished by the arms of the family, a fess between two chevronels, on his tabard, till the church was repaired, A.D. 1793. This nobleman, however, from the style of the building, appears to have been the restorer of the church. The west end, beautifully mantled with ivy, opens into the pleasure grounds of Harewood House."

The style of architecture is a debased Gothic, and is evidently that which prevailed from about the year 1550 to 1640. Its erection may have taken place about the latter part of the reign of Henry VII., or the commencement of that of Henry VIII. The general characteristics are those of a post-reformation church, there being an almost entire absence of those architectural features, which commonly distinguish pre-reformation churches. Upon a closer examination however, sufficient evidence is afforded, of a much earlier date than this. The whole of the windows have the appearance of being originally lancet windows, which have been altered to the present style. This alteration is so apparent in the tower, as to leave the matter there, beyond a doubt, the interior portion of the windows retaining their original lancet form, while the exterior has been altered to correspond with those in the church. The walls certainly appear much older than the period assigned to the windows, and all these circumstances point rather to extensive repairs carried out during a debased period, than to the re-erection

of the church, the shell of which, may reasonably date back, as far as the reign of Henry III., 1220—1270.

The interior is singularly devoid of architectural beauty and ornament. The nave is separated from the aisles by 5 pointed arches, springing from plain hexagonal columns without capitals, which would probably have a light and elegant appearance, if relieved from the thick coat of plaster and whitewash, which has accumulated upon them in the course of years. An ordinary string course surrounds the interior of the church, running beneath the windows, and surmounting the doorways. Evidences are not wanting to shew the existence of the chantries, the niches near the east window of both the north and south aisles, and the steps to the altar in the south chapel still remain.

Very little is known respecting its early history, the various documents which have passed through my hands, are singularly silent on this point.

It is a large and commodious structure of fine proportions, and is capable of accommodating nearly 1000 worshippers, the dimensions are

	LENGTH.		BREADTH.	
Nave	ft. 78	3	..... 23	1
S. Aisle	78	3	..... 14	6
N. Aisle.....	78	3	..... 14	6
Choir	24	0	..... 22	0
Chancel.....	31	0	..... 22	0
South Chapel ...	25	8	..... 14	6
North Chapel ...	24	4	..... 14	6
Total length, 133 feet.		Breadth, 52 feet.		

In 1724 the living was augmented with £200 from Queen Anne's bounty, to meet a benefaction from Lady Elizabeth Hastings, of the great tithes of East Keswick, which were valued at that time at £37 per annum. Mr. Boulter, the patron of the living, relinquishing to Her Ladyship and her heirs, the alternate right of presentation.

The following extract from Abp. Sharp's Mss., and the articles of agreement between Lady Elizabeth Hastings and Mr. Boulter are interesting.

"So much of the common of Harewood was lately inclosed, as yields now £50 or more pr. annum. It was done with a design of improving the living, but Sir John Cutler's executors not having any kindness for Mr. Cheldrey the present incumbent, did not settle it, but maintained therewith a lecturer, Mr. Hepworth. One Mr. Thomas Clark, presuming I suppose that the augmentation was settled upon the living, gets privately a presentation under the great seal to the vicarage, knowing that it was lapsed to the King. He brought it to me (Abp. Sharp) and demanded institution, but I refused, being sensible that this man's coming in, would for ever hinder Mr. Boulter settling the land upon the Vicarage. He brought his (*Quare impedit*) upon this against me, but upon my representing the case to my Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Boulter waiting upon him and promising to settle the land upon the Vicarage, if he might have the presentation of his own clerk, the Lord Chancellor was pleased to revoke his presentation, and to present Mr. Hepworth, Mr. Boulter's nominee, who was accordingly instituted. But I before agreed both with Mr B. and him that Cheldrey should be still continued, (tho' he have no legal title) and enjoy the same profits he used to do. Mr. Boulter refunded Mr. Clarke his charges of the seal, and by my means he obtained the living of Burythorp,* and thus that

* Near Malton.

matter was quieted for the present. But Mr. Boulter has not yet made any conveyance of the inclosure to the use of the vicar, but I have his promise, under his hand, that he will do it, and it is my part to do my endeavour that it may be done." *Abp. Sharp's Ms.*, 314.

Articles of Agreement between the Rt. Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Hastings and John Boulter, Esq., for the augmentation of the Vicarage of Harwood, in the county of York.—*Landsdowne Mss.*, vol. 973, p. 175.

"It is covenanted on the part of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings with John Boulter, Esq., that for the better support of the Vicar of Harwood and successors, she will settle upon him and them the great tythes of the township of Keswick in the said parish, being of the annual rend of fourty four pounds, and yielding of clear yearly value thirty seven pounds.

And the said Elizabeth for a further augmentation of the said vicaridge, doth likewise agree to propose the above mentioned tythes to the governours of Queen Anne's Bounty in order to obtain from them the summ of two hundred pounds, which two hundred pounds shall be expended upon the rebuilding or repairing of the Vicarage House.

And in consideration of the said augmentation made by the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Mr. Boulter, being patron of the advowson, doth promise and oblige himself to sign a proper instrument whenever rendred to him, conveying to the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, her heirs and assigns, the alternate right of presentation to the said vicaridge.

And the said Mr. Boulter doth likewise covenant with the said Lady Elizabeth Hastings to grant to the said vicar and successors for ever, land or tythes of not less yearly value than the tythes of Keswick, now settled by the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, the profits of which are to commence from the feast of St. Michael next ensuinge.

It is allso further agreed between the partys to these presents that those several augmentations are intended to be in full discharge of annual payments or pensions that may be claimed by the vicar of Harwood and successors, as well from Lady Elizabeth Hastings as from John Boulter, Esq.

And the said John Boulter, Esq. doth agree to present to the said vicarage, now vacant, Mr. Robert Knight, or any other person that, being legally qualified, shall be nominated to him by the said Eliz. Hastings.

Both the parties above do oblige themselves to perform and to fulfill the above written articles and covenants under their hands and seals interchangeably set to these presents, this nineteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and twenty four.

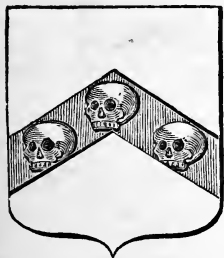
E. HASTINGS.

JOHN BOULTER.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, } Tho. Mangey,
in the presence of us, } C. Wogan.

Litera Presentationis Roberti Knight, Clerici ad vicariam Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Harwood, com. Ebor, vac. per mort. Gulielmi Childrey ult. Incumb. per don'em Boulter Armig. patronum. 26 Junis 1724."

The alternate right of presentation by this deed, thus passed into the hands of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, by whom and by her trustees it has since been exercised. The present trustee is the Rev. C. Wheeler, M.A.



Ar: upon a chevron gules, three dead men's skulls upon the first.

On Mr. Boulter's decease in 1738, he appears to have bequeathed his moiety of the advowson to his nephew, Boulter Tomlinson, Esq., and his heirs, nevertheless to present from time to time such person or persons as the major part of the householders should nominate and approve, subject to such conditions as are

contained in the following extract from his will:—

“I give and devise unto my good friends Mr. John Rowland, to Mr. John Hutton, his nephew, to Mr. Robert Prowes Hassell, to my nephew Boulter Tomlinson, Dr. in Physic, and to their heirs and assigns, all that my manor of Harewood in the county of York, together with the messuage or tenement and garden ground thereunto belonging, commonly called by the name of Gawthorp Hall, and also all and every the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, commons, common of pasture, waifs, estray, diodands, priviledges, rents, services, quit rents, and stints, and all other the advantages whatsoever to the said manor and every or any part thereof belonging, or in any wise appertaining or accepted, reputed, deemed, or taken as part, parcel, or member thereof or any part thereof.

And also all other my manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the several parishes of Harewood, Kirkby Overblow,..... Rigton, in the said county of York, or elsewhere in the kingdom of England, except the alternate right of presentation to the Vicarage of Harewood aforesaid, and the scite of the vicarage house of Harewood aforesaid, and one acre of land adjoining to the vicarage house on the west side thereof, subject nevertheless, &c., &c., &c. And as to the alternate right of presentation to the vicarage of Harewood aforesaid, I give the same unto my said nephew Boulter Tomlinson, and his heirs upon trust, nevertheless to present from time to time upon every other vacancy that shall happen, such person or persons to be vicars of the said parish, as shall be nominated and approved by the major part of the said householders in writing under their hands, within one calendar month after the death of the last incumbent. And for want of such nomination from time to time, then I will that my said nephew and his heirs shall have the sole right to present to the said vicarage. This I declare to be my last Will and Testament and none other. And I do revoke all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof I have to this my Will, contained in three skins of parchment, to each skin thereof, set my hand and seal this 26th July, 1736.

JOHN BOULTER.

About the year 1793, a series of most barbarous alterations were carried into effect, which, to say the least of them, reflect discredit upon those who were concerned in them. These so-called alterations were not confined to the repairing and renewal of what was positively delapidated and done for; but there seems to have been a revival of that sacrilegious puritanical feeling against the ornaments and decorations of the church, which disgraced the period of the Commonwealth. The stained glass which abounded in the church was taken out, and the present ordinary window glass put in its place.

Dr. Whitaker says "that it was deposited in a lumber room in Harewood House," but this is incorrect, for many old people can recollect its removal, it was indiscriminately taken away, some was secretly sold,* the children of the village played with other portions, and not a vestige was left in the church. The east window was adorned with the arms of the various Lords of Harewood, and the east window of the south aisle was similarly adorned. The altar rails of carved oak, with Lord Strafford's initials on them, the six stalls for the six officiating priests, the lattices and screens, and the canopies over the tombs of Ryther and Redman on each side of the choir, relics of the old church, were also removed; the fine old carved oak seats were replaced by the present "*elegant pews*," as Jewel calls them; the old oak open roof was removed to make way for the present deal rafters, whose hideousness is concealed by a lath and plaster un-

* I have been informed on good authority that some portion of this stained glass found its way into Cheshire, where it adorns (at the present time) the windows of a private chapel, belonging to a gentleman of property.

derdrawing; and a gallery, stretching across the west end of the church, was erected, partially hiding several windows, and otherwise deforming the interior.

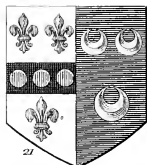
It is true, that a most debased taste with respect to ecclesiastical architecture, was at that time prevalent, but notwithstanding this, it is perfectly marvellous and mysterious, that the conservators of the church should have allowed it to have been so sacrilegiously spoiled in such a manner. It is gratifying to add, that some approaches have been made, towards its rebeautifying and restoration. The east window has recently been filled with stained glass, in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon the artist, (Mr. O' Connor, of London,) the cost being defrayed by a bequest of the late Lester Brand, Esq., who was, for many years, House Steward to the first and second Earls of Harewood. The north and south windows of the chancel, have also been recently converted into memorial windows, the former in remembrance of Lady Elizabeth Joan Lascelles, the first wife of the present Earl of Harewood, who died, after a short illness, on the 20th Feb., 1854, aged 27 years; and the latter erected by the Dowager Countess of Harewood in memory of two of her sons. The inscription is as follows:—

"To the Memory of the Hon. Algernon Francis, and Alfred Daniel Lascelles,
Born Jan. 21, 1828. Died Mar. 28, 1845. Born Feb. 26, 1829, Died Mar. 20, 1845.

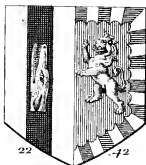
Glory to God.

A Mother's Tribute.

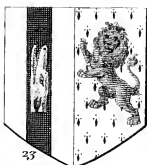




21 *Thwvts & Ryther.*



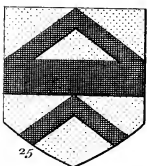
22 *Gascoigne & Mowbray.*



23 *Gascoigne & Pickering.*



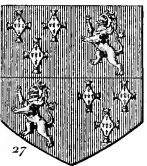
34 *Manston.*



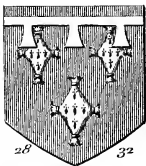
25 *L^a Lisle.*



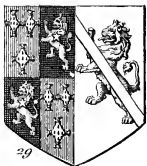
26 *Stapleton.*



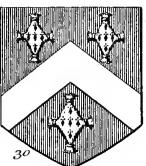
27 *Redman & Aldbrough.*



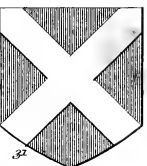
32 *Redman.*



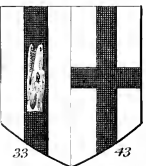
29 *Redman & Sutton.*



30 *Redman.*



31



33

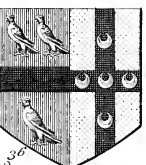
43

Gascoigne &



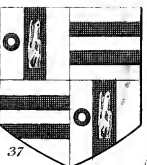
35

Manston & Nevill



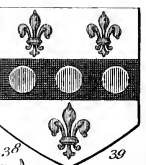
36

Franke & Ellis.



37

Gascoigne & Heaton.

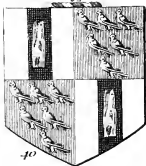


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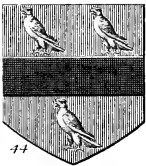
Thwvts.

41



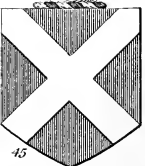
40

Gascoigne & Clarrell.



44

Franke.



45

Nevill.



19

ARMS IN THE CHURCH.

No. 1.—Thwayts and Ryther.

Thwayts bore arg, three torteaux in a fess, sable between
3 fleurs-de-lis.

Ryther bore az, three crescents, or.

John Thwayts, a noted Lawyer, died 1469, buried in Harewood Church. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Ryther, of Harewood Castle, Knt. An account of the Rythers is given elsewhere. Thwaites was a manor enumerated with Keighley in the domesday book. John de Thwaites possessed it in 1316. In the 15th century, this family became possessed of Denton, in Wharfedale.

These arms were on the slab of the tomb, which at present lies in the south chapel, and which has for years been erroneously regarded as the tomb of the founder of the church. The shield still remains, but the arms of course are effaced.

Nos. 2 and 3.—Gascoigne and Mowbray, Gascoigne and Pickering.

Gascoigne bore arg, on a pale sable, a lucy's head,
hauriant, or.

Mowbray bore gules, a lion rampant; ar. within a
bordure gabony, or. and sa.

Pickering bore ermine, a lion rampant, az. crowned or.

Sir William Gascoigne, Chief Justice of England, was married twice, 1st, to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Alexander Mowbray, of Kirtlington, in the county

of York; and 2nd, to Joan, daughter of Sir William Pickering, Knt., and relict of Sir Ralph Greystoke, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. These arms were on a brass inserted in the south wall, representing the Chief Justice between his two wives.

No. 4.—Manston.

He bore sable, a bend raguled arg.

Who and what this family was, I have not been able to discover. He was a near relative and one of the executors of the Chief Justice. In reference to these arms, Glover says, "a knight kneeling with these arms upon him and written, *Orate pro Alfrido Manston et Elizabetha uxore ejus.*" It was, therefore, most probably on a brass.

No. 5.—Lord Lisle, of Rougemont.

He bore or. a fess between 2 chevronels, sable.

In reference to this Glover says "a knight kneeling in glasse all in male, wth this coat armour on his back and on the pomell of his sword, the sword put under his girdle." This will therefore have been in one of the windows, and is the arms of John, Lord Lisle, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter.

No. 6.—Stapleton.

He bore argent, a lion rampant sable, langued and armed gules.

Sir Bryan Stapleton, of Carleton, 1st husband of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William de Aldburgh. Sir Bryan's father, settled at Wighill. He was a Knight of the Garter, and slew a Saracen in camp fight, in presence of three kings, viz: of England, Scotland, and France. This and the two following ones were in stained glass.

No. 7.—Redman and Aldburgh.

Redman bore gules, 3 cushions ermine, buttons and tassells, or.

Aldburgh bore gules, a lion rampant, charged with a fleur-de-lis.

Sir Richard Redman, of Levens, Knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William de Aldburgh, Knt., and relict of Sir Bryan Stapleton, Knt.

No. 8.—Redman. See No. 7.

No. 9.—Redman and Stapleton. See Nos. 6 and 7.

Sir Richard Redman, Knt., married Elizabeth, relict of Sir Bryan Stapleton. Glover says "a man kneeling in his coat armour, with Redman's coate on him, and on the woman, this." These arms are really Redman quartering Stapleton and impaling Sutton. Margery, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas de Sutton, of Sutton, in Holderness, married 1st, Peter de Mauley, the seventh Lord of Mulgrave, &c., by whom she had issue; 2nd, Sir William de Aldburgh, of Harewood, son of Sir William de Aldburgh.

No. 10.—Redman. See No. 7.

No. 11.—Rylstone.

He bore sable, a saltire, ar.

No. 12.—Gascoigne and

Gascoigne, see No. 2.

I have been unable to make out the remainder of this shield.

No. 13.—Manston and Neville.

Manston, see No. 4.

Neville bore gules, a saltire argent.

Alfred Manston married Elizabeth, daughter of
Nevill. These arms were on Chief Justice Gascoigne's
tomb.

No. 14.—Franke and Ellis.

Franke bore gules, a fess sable, between 3 martlets
argent.

Ellis bore or. on a plain cross sable, 5 crescents argent.

Nicholas Franke, son and heir of William Franke, of
Alwoodley, married Ellen, daughter of Henry Ellis, Esq.,
of Hunslett.

No. 15.—Gascoigne and Heaton.

Gascoigne, see No. 2.

Heaton bore argent, two bars sable.

John Gascoigne, of Lasincroft, married Isabella,
daughter and heiress of William Heaton, of Castle Hall,
Mirfield, Esq.

No. 16.—Thwayts. See No. 1.

No. 17.—Gascoigne and Clarrell.

Gascoigne, see No. 2

Clarrell bore gules, six martlets argent, 3, 2 and 1.

Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt., grandson
of the Chief Justice, married Margaret, daughter of Sir
Thomas Clarrell, of Aldwark, Knt.

No. 18.—Franke, of Alwoodley Hall. See No. 14.

No. 19.—Nevill.

He bore gules, a saltire argent, being the arms of Gospatrick, brother of Aldred, Earl of Northumberland.

Sir John Nevill, of Womersley, Knt., whose daughter, Joan, married Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt., about 1483.

A fine organ, by Holdich, of London, was erected in the north chapel in the year 1855, at the expense of the late Earl of Harewood.

In the tower are 3 bells, the tenor weighing 20 cwt., and forming a minor peal of considerable sweetness. The following are the inscriptions:—

1st Bell.—*Hec Campanula Beatæ Sacri Trinitati fiat.*

{ Arms of Catherine of Arragon, 1st wife of Henry VIII.	H.D.	{ Arms of Colchester, where the Bell was founded probably.
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2nd Bell.—*Soli Deo Gloria Pax Hominibus, 1661.*

I.S. Minister. H.R.W. A.D. Churchwardens.

3rd Bell.—Dalton, York, Founder, 1778.

From the fact of the arms of Catherine of Arragon (a bursting pomegranate) being on the first bell, we are at once supplied with the probable date, which will be about 1500. It is a very old bell, and its age accords with the date thus given. Why these arms should be on the bell, I am not prepared to say, probably it was cast and erected at that period. Upon examining the framework, I discovered that it had been repaired with two fronts of old oaken stalls, with the arms of Gascoigne quartered with Percy carved upon the upper part of them, unques-

tionable relics of the old church. They are in an excellent state of preservation, and I trust will be restored to their original and legitimate place. From the present appearance of the framework, it is evident, that there have been more bells formerly, but how many, or what has become of them, it is impossible to say.

The clock in the tower came from Plumpton, and was the gift of the first Lord Harewood.

The communion plate consists of two silver cups, presented by John Boulter, Esq., two silver salvers, given by John Boulter, Esq. and Anthony Sawdrie, formerly the Parish Clerk.

The registers commence in the year 1614, but there is a chasm from 1647 to 1653. Many of the early ones are nearly illegible, and there are several other imperfections in various parts. On, or about, the year 1796 the vestry of the church was burglariously entered, the surplice and prayer books stolen, and the register books (then left there) were left scattered on the floor, and several leaves missing from one of them, were supposed to have been taken to light a fire.*

A faculty was granted on the 25th October, 1782, to William Kirby, Samuel Midgley, James Bland, and Joseph Midgley, to remove the font from the middle aisle of the church, the same being inconveniently placed, and proving

* According to the *Leeds Intelligencer* of 8th Dec., 1782, the church was broken open and one large crimson table cover, cushions, and damask table cloth were stolen. Twenty guineas reward was offered on application to S. Popplewell, Esq., the steward.

very incommodious to the parishioners going up the said aisle to the altar. It was removed to the south west corner. Subsequently it was removed to the north east corner, where it continued until the induction of the present vicar, when it was removed as near as possible to its canonical place. It is very ancient, having the appearance of being used for total immersion, it has, however, been much altered.

Harewood is situated in the Diocese of Ripon (formerly in York). Wills of persons dying within the townships of Dunkeswick and Weeton, were formerly proved in the Court of the Forest of Knaresbro', but such jurisdiction does not appear to have been lately exercised.

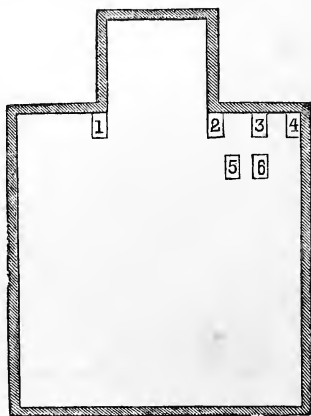
Inclosure Acts were passed in the 30th George III., 1790, and the 37 Geo. III., 1797, during the incumbency of the Rev. John Tattersall. The vicarage allotment farms are situated upon Harewood Moor, Dunkeswick, and at Barrowby.

The following is the abstract from the Act of Parliament :—

“And it is hereby further enacted, that the said commissioners or any two of them, shall and do, after making such allotment as herein before mentioned, set out, and allot unto the said John Tattersall, and his successors, vicars of Harewood aforesaid, such parcel or parcels of land, within such of the said open fields, and meadow, and pasture ground, and moors or commons, or some of them as lie within the township of East Keswick aforesaid, as (quantity, quality, and situation considered) shall, in the judgment of the said commissioners or any two of them, be equal in value to one seventh part of such residue, and also to one seventh part of the ancient inclosed lands within the township of East Keswick

aforesaid, which said allotment shall be and is hereby declared to be a full compensation and satisfaction for all and all manner of tythes, ecclesiastical dues, and payments whatsoever, which the said John Tattersall could or might have claimed or received or to which he would have been entitled out of the lands and grounds hereby directed to be enclosed, or the lands, tenements, and hereditaments already inclosed, within the township of East Keswick aforesaid, or either of them respectively, in case this act had not been made, and shall also set out and allot to the said John Tattersall and his successors, vicars as aforesaid, such part of the said lands and grounds adjoining to his other allotment, as shall in their judgment be a full and adequate compensation for the annual payment before mentioned, being claimed by the said vicar as a composition for tythe hay, mortuaries, (Easter offering and surplice fees excepted).

In the number and perfect preservation of the tombs of its Lords, Harewood Church surpasses every parish church in the county. The following description of these will, it is hoped, be read with interest:—



1st.—Under the arch on the N. side of the chancel, is Sir Richard Redman, Knt., and wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Aldburgh, 1422. A whiskered knight in pointed helmet, with a corolla and plain frontlet, gorget up, collar of SS intermixed with some arbitrary ornament like a pomegranate round the shoulder, elbow and knee pieces, belt studded and in a rondeau, in the centre a spread eagle; sword and dagger, lion at his feet, the crest on the helmet under his head, a horse's head with a curled mane issuing from a coronet.

His lady has an arched head-dress, a necklace with a heart in a square, short waist and broad belt, plaited gown, loosed sleeves buttoned to the wrist; rings on the second, third, and fourth fingers of both hands; angels hold a double cushion under her head, two dogs with studded collars at her feet, her toes appearing at each side; two angels kneel and hold a shield each under five wide tabernacles, the centre one void, something like a chief on the femme on the north side.

No. 2.—Under the arch in the south wall of the chancel. Tomb of Sir William Ryther, of Ryther, Knt., and Sybill, his wife, the other daughter and co-heiress of Sir Wm. Aldburgh, Knt., of Harewood Castle, he died 1440. This is an alabaster knight with whiskers, and in a pointed helmet, adorned with a corolla and plain frontlet; plain gorget reaching to his chin, band of SS round shoulder, elbow and knee pieces, gauntlets; studded belt, with blank shield in centre, cuisses and greaves studded up the outside; on the hilt of his sword I.H.S., spurs with many rays, lion at the feet. His head rests on a

helmet, with the dragon's head for crest. On each side of the tomb four niches between finials and five shields alternately. A shield at the head seems to have been ermine. His lady has the furbust, arch head-dress studied, the button on her breast seems charged with some letters, her gown plaited, her toes out against a dog.

No. 3.—At the right hand of the last is, from the crest, a Neville, probably Sir John Neville, of Womersley, Knt., 1482, whose daughter, Joan, married Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Knt. This is an alabaster knight in straight cropt hair, under his head an helmet, with the bull's head for crest, his mail gorget just appears, and round his neck a collar of SS. His armour is plaited, his gauntlets half handed, rings on his fingers, sword and dagger at his sides, defaced lion at his feet. His lady has a noble flowing veil, parted gorget, and gown girt round the waist, double cordon and belt, mitten sleeves plain, a long straight-tailed flap-eared dog at her feet, and one up the side. At the sides of this tomb, under nine flowered arches with finials, are five knights in plated armour, their hands elevated, and the figures of St. Lawrence with his gridiron, St. John the Evangelist with his cup, St. James with his purse and escallop, bible and staff. The shields have been blazoned, but there remains only the femme side of one, lozengè azure or vert. At the head St. John the Baptist with the lamb, St. Anthony with book and staff pendant from his girdle, and a pig with a bell at his feet; and between these two saints, two angels hold a large shield. On the south side, under eight arches, are eight women with their hands elevated, and on their heads a kind of bonnet ornament.

No. 4.—In the south aisle, under the arch, is the tomb of Sir Richard Franks and his wife, of Alwoodley Hall. It is an alabaster knight with cropt hair, his face old and wrinkled, no beard nor whiskers, his head on an helmet, whose crest is....., against the helmet a shield with a saltire G. His gorget is mail standing up and strapped round his neck; his armour plated, fastened with bows on the shoulder and elbow plates; his gauntlets half handed, reaching over his fingers, on each third finger a ring, and also on the middle and first fingers of the right hand; his sword gone, but the dagger remaining, and a lion at his feet. His lady, hid under the round arch, has a high coiffure, plaited in front, a plaited gorget up to her chin, her hands elevated resting on a stay, a ring on the third finger of the left hand, and a larger with a stone on the forefinger of the right, three cordons pendant; angels hold a cushion under her head; her toes stand up, and at her feet is a dog and one up the side of each foot. On the north side of the tomb, under eleven narrow arches with shields, are six women in mitred falling head-dresses with their hands elevated, and five men in plated armour. At the head four knights with daggers, one holds before him a poleaxe in his left hand. The east and south sides of this tomb are concealed by the walls of the church. It is in an excellent state of preservation and of most elaborate workmanship.

No. 5,—Is the tomb of Sir Richard Redman, Knt. and wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, 1450. This Sir Richard is grandson of the previous Sir Richard Redman. It is an alabaster knight in flowing hair, stiff gorget of corded mail, collar of S.S.

and roses over the shoulders, the gauntlets undivided to the finger ends, helmet under his head, with the Redman crest, a horse's head; loops to the flaps of the plated armour, and under it mail. Under one sole reclines a hermit on his right arm, with a rosary in his left hand; the tail of the lion at his feet turns against the other sole, his spur is a point in the greave. His lady is dressed in a veil, with a wimple up to her chin, her mantle gracefully fastened on her breast by a lozenge; no rings, but a rosary from her arms, her round toes appear, and dogs hold up her robe at the sides.

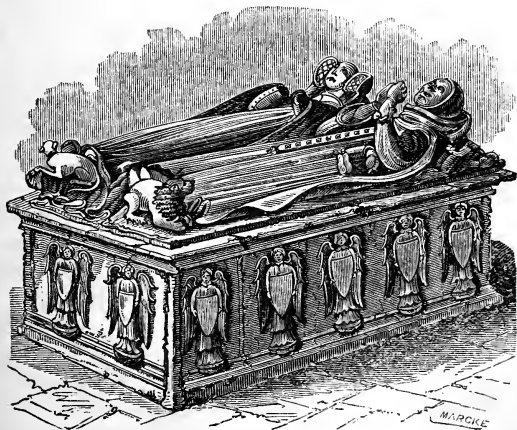
The slab is embattled against the edges, but not above them, two angels hold a shield at the feet and are sided by St. Christopher and St. George, the shield of the latter is the neatest, and has a notch in each side. Two more angels hold a shield in the centre of the south side, sided by a bishop with a crosier blessing; St. Anthony with a book, rosary, staff and pig; a bishop with a crosier blessing; St. John with the palm, cup, and dragon; St. Lawrence with gridiron and book; a crowned saint with a ring and book, probably Edward the Confessor.

At the head of the tomb are two angels, sided by a crowned saint with arrows and book, St. Edmund; John the Baptist in a camel's skin, holding a lamb in his left hand and pointing to it with his right; and an old saint with a book.

At the north side some angels and saint with something like loaves and a book; two bishops with a crosier blessing; a nun with her hands elevated; a knight with his hands elevated, with his sword and dagger.

This tomb formerly stood in the north aisle, opposite the vestry door, but, when the organ was erected, it was removed to its present position. It will amply repay a careful examination, and is not nearly the finest monument in the church, but is allowed to be one of the finest and most elaborate pieces of workmanship of the kind in the kingdom. Gough in his "Sepulchral Monuments" (from whom these descriptions are partly taken) says that it exhibits the completest and most perfect collection of saints he ever saw.

No. 6,—Is the tomb of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., of Gawthorpe, the immortal Lord Chief Justice, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir W. Mowbray, Knt., 1419.



Gascoigne! thy tomb a fitting altar is,
Whereon to swear the patriot Englishman,
When he devotes him to his country's cause.
Reverently kneeling by this hallow'd marble,
He shall recall thy resolute worth, and draw
New virtue from the holy recollection.
Thine was the dauntless hand which dared chastise
E'en England's son, for England's outraged honor:
Bending him to her loftier majesty.
The noblest lesson ever taught a Prince
Whereby to value his expectant throne;
Proudly illustrated in after years.

Here liest thou well,
In this twice consecrated sanctuary,
Which Nature and Devotion join to bless,
And thy tomb, eloquent as thy storied deed
Hath yet a prevalent voice for England's weal;
When Harewood, with a filial reverence gazing,
Shall, e'en with worship, mingle thoughts of thee
And sin not.

Spencer's Vale of Bolton.

He is represented in a hood covering his ears, which are seen through, and falling in a flap at the sides of the face, his hair just appearing under it, his head reclining on a double cushion, supported by angels. He is habited in a cloak or mantle over his robes, buttoned on the right shoulder, the sleeves edged with ermine, and under it are buttoned straight sleeves down to the wrists; his belt hanging down is studded with roses, at his left side a purse hangs from it, neatly tied with tasseled strings; and at his right side an anelace. A lion couches at his feet.

His lady by his side has the reticulated head-dress, rather flattened on the forehead, and over it a circle of roses.

Her head rests on a double cushion supported by angels, her mantle has a deep falling cape, and is buttoned over the breast, and fastened with a broad belt and large buckle round the waist, which is short; the gown under it is plaited before; at her feet a collared dog of the greyhound kind lays his paws on her gown.

At the sides of the tomb five angels stand and hold two plain shields; two at the north side have something like az. on a pale sable impaling three lions or animals passant guardant, all in a border, or impaling a bend between something undistinguishable. At the feet two angels kneeling holding *Old France and England* quarterly.

Formerly a brass filletting surrounded this tomb with the following inscription: Hic jacet Williel^s Gascoigne nuper Capitalis Justiciarius de Banco Henrici nup' Regis Angliæ quarti, et Elizabeth uxor ejus. Qui quidem Willielm^s obiit die Dominica 17 die Decembris, A.D., 1419.

"Here lies William Gascoigne, late Chief Justice of the Bench of Henry the Fourth, King of England, and Elizabeth, his wife; which William died on Sunday, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1419." Lord Campbell in his lives of the Chief Justices says "that his tomb represents him in a kneeling posture between his two wives." This error has arisen from the fact, not generally known, that formerly there was a brass of the Chief Justice between his two wives, (for by reference to the account of the Gascoigne family it will be seen that he was married twice) inserted in the south wall of the

church, close to his monument with the following inscription "Orate pro animabus Will: Gascoigne et Elizabethæ, et Johannis uxor: ejus." Whitaker has fallen into the error of imagining that this inscription has reference to a missing tomb of another member of this family. So late as the year 1742, although the inscription was gone, yet the portrait of the judge and his wives was in pretty good condition.

Glover, the Somerset Herald, who made a visitation of Yorkshire, in the years 1584 and 5, (and whose labours as far as it regards Harewood, I have a copy from the Har: Mss., 1394, fol. 329, &c.) mentions the following tombs with inscriptions, as existing in the church when he visited it.

"Orate pro Alfrido Manston et Elizabethæ uxor: ejus:"

"Orate pro Animabus Will: Franke et Helenæ uxoris suæ matris."

In each of these instances, Glover says, that the inscriptions are "super tumulum in ecclesia de Harwoode," and this is further corroborated by Dodsworth, whose Mss. repeats these words verbatim.—*Dod. vol. 137.*

They cannot refer to brasses, for in every instance where the inscription refers to a brass, it is mentioned. Whatever kind of tombs they refer to, they have disappeared.

The following inscriptions, relating to the Franks, of Alwoodly, (evidently a brass) have also disappeared. They are taken from the Har. Mss., vol. 4630, fol. 210.

“In Harwood Church over the heads of Nicholas Franke, of Alwoodly, and Helen, his wife :—

Oraté pro animabus Nicholai et Ellene uxoris ejus.

Over his head :—

Crux et arma Dei confirmant spem Nicholai.

Over her head :—

Et memor esto mei, nos sublevans Rex Adinay.

In the south window there over his head :—

Celesti mamma tua, proles nos alat anima.

Over her head :—

Jesu fili Dei, miserere mei.

In another place :—

Mater Dei, miserere mei, with Ellis his coat of arms

Or: on a plain cross sable, five crescents Arg.”

While the loss of these tombs and brasses, of whatever kind they were, cannot but occasion deep regret, let a true estimate be laid upon those that are left. It is sad to look upon the mutilated magnificence of the tombs at present in the church, covered over in all directions with names and initials cut in the marble, broken swords, broken noses and fingers, at once indisputable evidences of the grossest neglect and the most wanton mischief. When one looks at these monuments, it seems as if the two great families of the place, the Lords of Gawthorpe and the Lords of the Castle, vied with each other for a period of 100 years, in the elegance and sumptuousness of their tombs.

The contemporary ones have all the appearance of having been executed by the same artist, who must have

been a man of great genius. An examination of the one in the arch in the south wall, which has, from its position, escaped mutilation, proves both from its design and execution, to be the handiwork of an eminent sculptor, and the others in their primitive state must have been equally as good. It would be difficult to imagine the grandeur of the chancel of the old church, with its stained glass windows and oak stalls, the numerous brasses which undoubtedly existed, and these magnificent monuments, fresh from the chisel and glittering in polychrome.

I do sincerely hope that some measures will soon be taken to preserve them from further injury, by screening this little chapel and placing it under lock and key. Their number, historical importance, unique workmanship, and antiquarian value, imperatively demand that they should be most jealously guarded and protected from everything that would cause them the slightest injury.

In the south chapel is a large and well executed mural monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Denison, Judge in the court of King's Bench. He was the son of a clothier at the North Town End, in Leeds, and was elevated to this high dignity by his sole merit as a lawyer. The present speaker of the house of commons, the Rt. Hon. John Evelyn Denison, is his lineal descendant.

Underneath his bust is the following elaborate inscription, generally attributed to the Earl of Mansfield, who was his intimate friend:—

To the Memory of
Sir Thomas Denison, Kn^t
This Monument was erected

By his afflicted Widow.
He was an affectionate Husband, a generous relation
A Sincere Friend, a good citizen
An Honest Man.
Skilled in all the learning of the Common Law
He raised himself to great eminence
In his Profession;
And show'd by his Practice,
That a thorough knowledge of legal art and form
Is not litigious, or an instrument of Chicane
But the plainest, easiest, and shortest way,
To the end of strife.
For the sake of the Public,
He was pressed, and at last prevail'd upon
To accept the Office of a Judge
In the Court of King's Bench.
He discharged the important trust
Of that High Office
With unsuspected integrity, and uncommon Ability.
The clearness of his understanding,
And the natural probity of his heart,
Led him immediately to Truth, Equity, and Justice.
The precision, and extent of his legal knowledge
Enabled him always to find the right way
Of doing what was right.
A zealous friend to the Constitution
Of his country,
He steadily adhered to the fundamental Principle
Upon which it is built,
And by which alone it can be maintained,
A religious application of the inflexible Rule of Law
To all questions concerning the Power of the Crown,
And Privileges of the Subject.
He resign'd his Office Feby. 14th, 1765,
Because from the decay of his health
And loss of his sight
He found himself unable any longer to execute it.
He died Sept. 8th, 1765, without issue,

In the 67th year of his age.
 He wished to be buried in his native County
 And in this Church.

He lies here
 Near the Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne,
 Who by a resolute & judicious exertion of Authority,
 Supported Law and Government in a manner
 Which has perpetuated his name,
 And made him an example famous to Posterity.

In the same chapel and on the south wall is a monument to the memory of Dame Anne Denison, wife of the above Judge Denison. By her will, dated 21st September, 1782, it appears that she left the interest of £20 in the 3 per cent. consols, (now amounting to £40) for the purpose of beautifying and keeping in repair these monuments of herself and husband, and if any surplus annually remains after deducting the expenses, the same is to be distributed amongst such poor persons of the parish as the trustees for the time being shall think fit.

The inscription on her tomb is as follows:—

In the same Vault with those of
 Her late husband
 Sir Thomas Denison, Knt.,
 And agreeable to her will
 Are deposited the remains of
 Dame Ann Denison,
 Daughter of Robert Smithson, Esq.
 She departed this Life
 the 1st of July, 1785.
 In the 72nd year of her Age.

The following inscription is on an elaborate mural monument in the south aisle:—

In Remembrance of Fairfax Fearnley
Of the Middle Temple, London,
Barrister-at-Law;
Who departed this Life
The 29th day of October, 1791,
In the 59th year of his Age.
This monument was erected by his
Executrix.

Fairfax Fearnley resided at Oakwell Hall, near Birstal. He was a celebrated Sessions Lawyer, and a frequent visitor at Harewood House, where he died suddenly. It is said he used frequently to fall asleep during the concerts there. His memory was great, and by the application of his talents to the law, he attained considerable eminence in this part of Yorkshire. The following epitaph is his composition, and is only curious from the fact of the stone being ready cut and prepared long before the death of him whom it commemorates:—

“Amos Street, of Birstal, huntsman to Mr. Fearnley, of Oakwell, departed this life October 3rd, 1777.”

This is to the memory of Old Amos,
Who was, *when alive*, for hunting famous,
But now his chases are all o'er
And here he's earth'd, of years fourscore.
Upon this stone he's often sat
And tried to read his epitaph;
And thou who dost so at this moment
Shalt, ere long, somewhere lie dormant.

Chancel, south side, on two plain brass plates on the floor are the following:—

In Memory of
Rev. Chr. Jackson, A.B.,
Vicar of this Church 28 years,
He died 27th Decr., 1792,
Aged 70 years.

Elizabeth Jackson,
Wife of the Rev. C. Jackson,
died 2nd August, 1792,
Aged 73 years.

On a small triangular stone:—

M. S.
Edmund Boulter,
ob: MDCCXXXVI.
Æt. 57.

Within the altar rails, on a small square stone, is the annexed inscription:—

M. S.
Rth Knight,
Huj: Eccl: Vic:
ob: MDCCXLVII.
Æt. 68.

Chancel, north side, on a plain stone in the floor:—

M. S.
Jno. Hepworth,
Huj: Eccl: Vic:
ob: MDCCI.
Æt. 72.

Underneath the chancel is the family vault of the Lascelles, made in the year 1795. It contains 36 catacombs, and the following members of the family lie interred there:—

The Rt. Hon. Edwin, Lord Harewood, died 25th January, 1795, aged 81.

The Hon. Ann, Lady Harewood, died 22nd Feb., 1805, aged 61.

Francis Lascelles, Esq., fifth son of the Hon. Henry Lascelles, died 2nd Feb., 1814, aged 12.

The Rt. Hon. Edward, Lord Viscount Lascelles, died 4th June, 1814, aged 51.

The Rt. Hon. Edward, first Earl of Harewood, died 3rd April, 1820, aged 81.

The Hon. Frederick Lascelles, sixth son of the second Earl of Harewood, died Oct. 13th, 1823, aged 20.

The Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Ann York, second daughter of the first Earl of Harewood, died 10th June, 1831, aged 56.

William Spencer, eldest child of the Hon. William and Lady Caroline Lascelles, died Dec. 14th, 1824, aged 1 year.

The Rt. Hon. Henrietta Sanders, Countess of Harewood, wife of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, died 18th Feb., 1840, aged 69.

The Rt. Hon. Henry, second Earl of Harewood, died 24th Nov., 1841, aged 73.

The Hon. Alfred Daniel Lascelles, fifth son of Henry, third Earl of Harewood, died 24th March, 1845, aged 15.

The Hon. Algernon Francis Lascelles, fourth son of Henry, third Earl of Harewood, died 28th March, 1845, aged 17.

The Rt. Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, fourth son of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, died 2nd July, 1851, aged 52.

The Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Joan, wife of Lord Viscount Lascelles, died 26th Feb., 1854, aged 28.

The Rt. Hon. Henry, third Earl of Harewood, died 22nd Feb., 1857, aged 59.

Choir, north side, on a plain white mural tablet, is the following inscription:—

Sacred
to the Memory of
Charlotte,
daughter of the
Hon^{ble}. John & Lady Frances Douglas,
Died July xiii, MDCCCL,
Aged XLVII years.

On a black slab, inlaid with brass and enamel, is this inscription:—

In Memoriam
William Sebright Lascelles,
Born Oct. 29, 1798,
Died July 2, 1851.

On a plain tombstone in the north side of the choir:—

Here lieth the Body of
Mr. William Lodge, who
Departed this Life in
the 40th year of his age
And was here interred
Augst. 27th, 1689.

The following account of this gentleman will be read with interest:—

MR. WILLIAM LODGE

Was the son of Mr. William Lodge, of Leeds, Merchant, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Sykes, eldest son of

Richard Sykes, Esq., one of the first aldermen of that town, (then newly made a corporation by Charles I., 1626), here our artist was born, 4th July, 1649, and inherited an estate of £300 a year. From school he was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge, and thence to Lincoln's Inn, but more pleasurable studies suiting his genius, he attended Thomas, Lord Bellasis, afterwards Viscount Falconberg in his embassy to Venice, where meeting with Giacomo Barri's *Pittresco*, wherein are particularized the chief pictures in Italy, and an account of Canon Settala's famous cabinet at Milan; Mr. Lodge translated it into English, and added of his own graving, heads of the most eminent painters, and a map of Italy, printed in octavo, 1679. While on his travels, he drew various views, which he afterwards etched.

Returned to England, he assisted Dr. Lister, of York, in drawing rare shells and fossils, which the doctor transmitted to the Royal Society, and are inserted in their transactions; particularly the table of Snails, No. 85; the *Trochitæ* and *Entrochi*, No. 100; the *Astroites*, No. 112; the drawings of which were in Thoresby's Museum, from whom Virtue received these memoirs. He also drew for Dr. Lister thirty-four different sorts of Spiders. There was then at York a club of *virtuosi*, composed of Dr. Martin Lister, John Lambert, Esq., Thomas Kirke, Esq., Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Francis Place.

Between the two last congenial artists was a strict friendship. Once on their rambles, on which they often stayed three or four months, as they were taking views in Wales, they were suspected for Jesuits, (it was at the time of a

Popish plot,) seized, imprisoned, and not released but on the appearance of some friends from Chester. Thoresby, who amidst his puerile or anile ideas, could not avoid the superstition of dreams, related to my author, that Lodge, being on a fishing party at Mr. Boulter's, at Gawthorpe Hall, near Harewood, dreamed (it seems he had never dreamed before, and Thoresby quotes Mr. Locke for another mononeirist) that he should be buried in Harewood Church. This vexed him as he had destined his sepulture at Gisburne, near Craven, by his mother. A dream is nothing without the completion. Lodge died at Leeds, but as the hearse passed by Harewood, the carriage broke, the coffin was damaged, and the dream happily fulfilled; the corpse being interred in the choir there, 27th August, 1689.—*Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

On a mural tablet on the south side of the choir:—

Sacred to the Memory of
Harriet Fenwick,

Second daughter of Nicholas Lewis Fenwick,
of Besford Court, in the County of Worcester,
and of Mary Ann Saunders, his wife, who
departed this life, at Harewood House,
December 6th, 1825.

Aged seven years.

Her afflicted parents have erected this
memorial in remembrance of her, and
to record their deep sorrow.

John Anley, Gent.,
he died April 3rd,
Anno Domini 1681.

On a small stone, at the head of a large black marble slab in the south chapel, is the inscription,

By Tradition this is the
Tomb of William de Curci,
founder of this Church,
1116.

Upon enquiry I find, that this stone was formerly in the church yard, reared up against the wall. The late vicar (the Rev. Rich. Hale), had it placed where it now lies, and in pursuance of the common report respecting it, had the above inscription cut on the flag at its head. No doubt, the stone had been removed from the interior when the alterations were made, about the year 1793, during the incumbency of the Rev. John Tattersall. But it is erroneous to suppose that it is the tombstone of the Founder of the Church. It has evidently been covered with brasses of a man and his wife, surmounted by a shield, and an inscription has surrounded the stone. Now brasses were unknown prior to the year 1300, nor did they become general till the close of the fourteenth century, and it would be doubtful indeed, that a brass should be put over the founder's grave nearly 200 years after his death.

In Anthony a Wood's Mss., in the Ashmolean museum, Oxford, D. 4, I copied the following which throws some light on this:—

“Harwood, Yorkshire. On a tombstone, the brasse being stolne about 1612, Orate pro anima Johannis Thwayts legis periti et justiciarii pacis in com: Ebor LXVI annorum, qui obiit

1469, et Isabella uxoris ejus filiæ Willielmi Ryther militis quæ obiit, anno dom: 146 . . . deest ultima figura quia hæc non erat mortua. Ex notus Rich: Gascoigne. Ar.

I had concluded, from the disappearance of the brasses, and some faint traces of the inscription, that this was the tomb of the Thwayts, but Torre settles the matter by giving a *drawing* of the stone, and particularizing it as a black marble slab $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, with the name of Thwayts upon it.—*Torre Mss.*, 175.

Roundell Smithson,
Also Mary, his daughter,
She died in the year 1714.

Henry Smithson,
died Decem^r. 4th
MDCLXXXVII.

South Aisle :—

Here lie deposited the
remains of Henry Waugh, of
Leeds, who departed this life
11th of June, 1790. Aged 73 years.
Also two children of Thos. and
Ann Harrison of Stubhouse,
and grandchildren to the
above Henry Waugh;
Thomas died July 6th, 1789,
Aged 5 years. Sarah Maria,
July 21st, 1790. Aged 3 years.
Also Maria, their 4th daughter,
Who died June 22nd, 1792.
Aged 12 weeks.

Here lies the body of
Thos. Harrison, of Stubhouse,
who departed this life the
1st day of May, 1721. Aged 78 years.

Also the body of Stephen
Harrison. He died Nov. 25th,
1776. Aged LXXX years.

Sacred to the Memory of
Maria, the Wife of Stephen
Harrison, of Stubhouse, &
Sister to Dame Ann Denison,
who departed this life
Feb^r. 11th, MDCCLXXXI. Aged 84 years.

Also the body of Thomas
Son of Thos. and Ann Harrison,
and grandson to the above
Maria, who departed this life
July 6th, 1789. Aged 5 years
and seven months.

To the right of the west door:—

Sacred to the Memory of
Wm. Popplewell, Esq., late of
Plumpton, in this county, who lived
beloved, and died on the 8th of Nov^r.,
1817, sincerely lamented by his
Relations and Friends. Aged 64 years.

Here lie the remains of Mr. Samuel
and Mrs. Sarah Popplewell, late of Harewood.
He continued above thirty years in the capacity
of steward to Edwin Lascelles, Esq., which office he
executed with great integrity, and distinguished abilities.
In him was happily united the loving husband.
The kind father, the good neighbour, and the upright man.
In her the kind mistress, the tender mother,
The dutiful wife, and the good woman.

And in both, the faithful friend and sincere christian.

He died September 22nd, A D 1780 Aged 67 years.

She died September 21st, A.D. 1779. Aged 64 years.

Also near this place lie the Remains of Samuel
and John, Sons of Samuel and Anne Popplewell,
and Grandsons of the above named Samuel and
Sarah Popplewell, who died in their Infancy.

Here lies the Body of Charlotte,
the daughter of Samuel and Ann
Popplewell, of Harewood, who
died the 16th Day of June, 1785,
Aged IV years.

Henry Castle Menzies,
Third Son of
Robert and Harriet Menzies,
died 31st January, 1825,
Aged 14 Days.

The following inscription in the church yard, is to the
memory of Mr. Jewell, the author of the History of
Harewood:—

“Interred the Body of John Jewell, of Harewood, who
departed this life September 19th, 1823, Aged 50 years.

Farewell vain world, I've seen enough of thee
Regardless now of what thou says of me,
Thy smile I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My soul is fled, my bones lie mouldering here.”

Mr. Jewell filled the situation of Porter at Harewood
House for nearly 30 years, and having much leisure time,
he published the small guide book for the visitors to the
house, which at that time he had the privilege of shewing.

It rapidly passed to a second edition, and is now a rare book with Yorkshire Topographers.

BENEFACTIONS.

Over the south door:—

The interest of £20 left by Michael Hawke, of Harewood, single man, in the year of our Lord, 1615.

The interest of £20 left by Robert Frank, Esq., of Alwoodley, in the year of our Lord, 1619.

The interest of £20 left by Stephen Harrison, of Stubhouse, in the year of our Lord, 1620.

The interest of £5 left by Bridget Mallorie, in the year of our Lord, 1622.

The interest of £5 left by James Burnley, of Burdenhead, in the year of our Lord, 1636.

The interest of £5, donor's name not known.

The above sums are all left for the use of the poor of the parish of Harewood.

To the poor of the township of Harewood, the interest of £10 left by Charles Bateman, of Harewood, in the year of our Lord, 1719.

To the poor of the township of Weeton, one close of ground called Wescho-Hill Close, lying at Wescho-Hill, left by William Wade, in the year of our Lord, 1722, lets at £5 per annum.

To the poor of the townships of Weeton and Dunkeswick, the sum of 20s. to be paid yearly out of the estate of Mr. Robert Midgeley, lying at Weeton.

To the poor of the township of East Keswick, one moiety of certain lands and tenements, lying at Clifford and East Keswick, the whole now let at £70 per ann.: left by Richard Dawson, of Collingham, A.D. 1608.

BENEFACTIONS.

Over the north door:—

To the poor of the parish of Harewood, two closes of ground, called Foxglove Close, and Straike-foot Ing, lying at Weeton, left by Anthony Sawdrie, parish clerk, in the year of our Lord, 1631. Also an allotment for the same, situate at Huby; the yearly rent to be used for putting out a boy or girl apprentice yearly within the parish of Harewood; viz. first year to Harewood, second year to Wike, Wigton, Alwoodley, or Weardley; third year to East Keswick, Dun Keswick, or Weeton; so that it goes to Harewood every third year, viz. first to Harewood, second to Wike, third to East Keswick, fourth to Harewood, fifth to Wigton, sixth to Dun Keswick, seventh to Harewood, eighth to Alwoodley, ninth to Weeton, tenth to Harewood, eleventh to Weardley. None to have the benefit but such as are born in wedlock, whose parents are inhabitants within the parish of Harewood. Within the space of ten years, in defect of a boy or girl in any of the said places, the money to be laid out in grey cloth, and given to the poorest persons there.

A house and garth at Huby, left by Thomas Harrison, of Stubhouse, which, with the lands before mentioned, are now let for £13 a year.

Three acres of meadow ground lying in East Keswick Fitts, left by James Flesher, merchant, of London, A.D. 1625, and now exchanged for seven acres or nearly of land lying in the township of East Keswick, known by the name of Barnsley's land, which is now let at £10 10s. per annum.

The Indenture of the lands at Weeton, left by Anthony Sawdrie, parish clerk, to charitable purposes is of great length, and is at present in the possession of G. Sumner, Esq., of Woodmandsey, near Beverley. It is drawn out between

“Anthony Sawdrie, parish clerk, of Harwood, in the county of York, of the one part, and William Wentworth, son and heir

apparent of the Right Honourable Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, Lord President of York, and one of his Majesties most honorable Privy Council; and Matthias Garfurth, clerk, Vicar of Harewood aforesaid; Robert Ffranke, natural son and heir apparent of Robert Ffranke, of Alwoodley, in the said county of York, Esquire; Robert Maude, son and heir apparent of Robert Maude, of Helthwate Hill, in the said county of York, Esquire; Robert Littlewood, son and heir apparent of James Littlewood, of Brandon, in the said county, Gentleman: Cuthbert Pulleine, son and heir apparent of William Pulleine, of East Keswick, in the said county of York, Yeoman; and Matthew Rotherie, son and heir of William Rotherie, of Huby; and William Pickard, son and heir of Richard Pickard, of Weeton, in the said county, Yeoman; and Richard Hopwood, John Newsome, William Massie, and Anthony Waide, churchwardens of the parish of Harwood, in the said county of York, of the other part."

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

A.D. 1419.

William Gascoigne, Justiciar of England, made his will, (proved 23 Dec. 1419) giving his soul to God Almighty, his Creator, and his body to be buried in the south chapel of the parish Church of All Saints, of Harwoode, appointing 3 priests to celebrate there for his soul, the space of 3 years after his death.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

20 March, 1440.

Wm. Milner, of Harwod, made his will, (proved 20 April, 1441) giving his soul to God Almighty, to St. Mary, and All Saints; and his body to be buried in the church of All Saints, of Harwod.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

Apud Lofthouse, 22 Jan. 1461.

John Thwaytes made his will, proved, giving his soul to God Almighty, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Harwod.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

22 July, 1490.

Fr John York, late of Bolton in Craven, Vicar of Harwod, made his will, proved *penult* August, 1490, giving his soul to Almighty God, and his body to be buried in the quire of the parish church of All Saints, of Harwod.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

8 Sep., 1510.

Ed. Redman, of Harwod, Esq., made his will, proved....., giving his soul to Almighty God, and his body to be buried in the chapel within the church of Harwod, called Redman's chapel.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

28 Jan. 1545. 37 H. 8.

Sir William Gascoigne, of Goukethorpe, Kt., made his will, proved 23 March, 1545, giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and All Saints, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Harwod, on the S side, where his ancestors did lye, and bequeathed 4^{lb}. to the setting of a quire *ibid.* and to make a tomb over his grave.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

15 May, 1566.

Percival Walker, Vicar of the parish church of Harwod, made his will, proved 10 July, 1567, giving his soul to God, and his body to be buried in the chancel of the church.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

23 May, 1567. 9 Eliz.

William Gascoigne, of Goukethorpe, Esq., made his will proved 18 Jan., 1567, giving his soul to Jesus Xt. his Redeemer, and his body to be buried in the high quire in the parish church of Harwode, nigh to the place where his ancestors do lye.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

8 October, 1575, 18 Eliz.

William Tempest, of Harwood, Gent., made his will proved giving his soul to God Almighty his Creator and Redeemer, and his body to be buried in Harwood Church or Churchyard.—*Torre Mss.* 175.

7 January, 1577.

William Atherton, of Harwod, Gent, made his will proved 19 January, 1577, giving his soul to God Almighty his Creator and Redeemer, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Harwod.—*Torre Ms.* 175.

18 November, 1614.

Lancelot Barwyk, Vicar of the parish church of Harwod, dying intestate, administration of his goods was granted to his widow, Elizabeth, to the use of his children.—*Torre Ms.* 175.

28 April, 1619.

Matthew Mallory, of Dunkeswick, in the parish of Harwood, Gent., made his will, proved 8 May, 1619, giving his soul to Almighty God, his Creator and Redeemer, and his body to be buried in the church or church yard of Harwode.—*Torre Mss.*

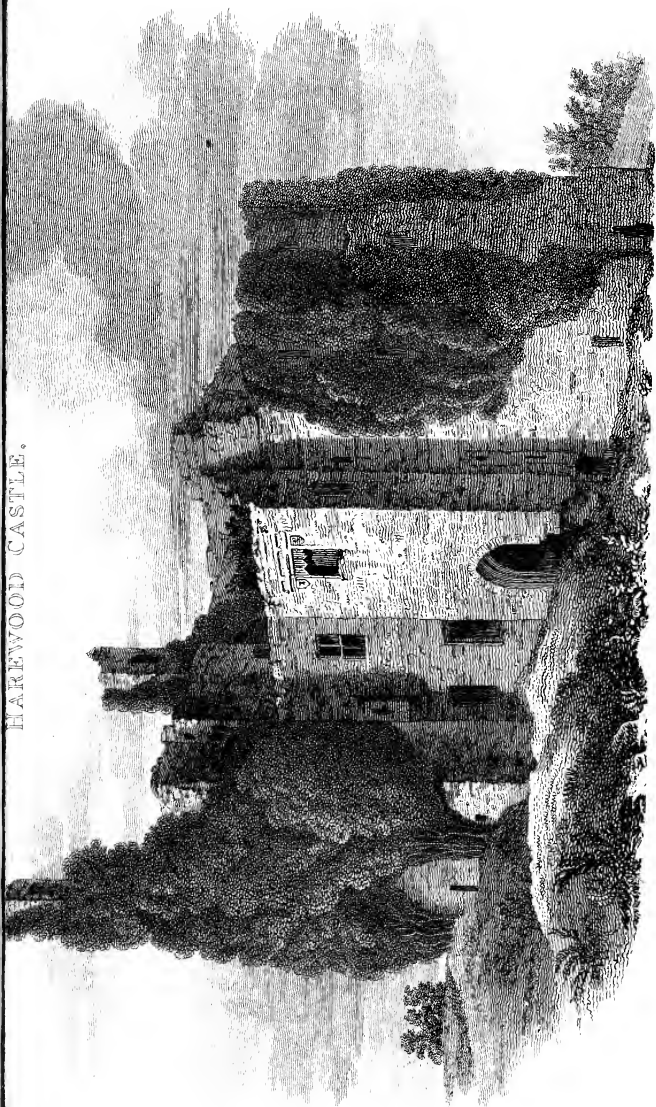
9 August, 1626.

Bryan Franke, of Alwoodley, Esq., made his will, proved penult. October, 1626. giving his soul to Almighty God, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Harwode.—*Torre Mss.*

THE CASTLE.

Harewood Castle is one of those remarkable structures which are occasionally found in the northern counties, presenting an odd mixture of convenience and magnificence, with cautious designs for protection and defence. Much of its history is involved in obscurity. It cannot boast of the same historical reputation as Conisbro', Pontefract, or Knaresbro'; but like the neighbouring castle of Spoforth it appears to have been re-erected as a noble residence for the Lord of the Manor. It stands on a steep slope at the northern extremity of the village, overlooking the valley of the Wharf in one direction, and to the south east the vale of York. Camden states there was a castle here in very early times. He says, "After this, Wherf runneth hard by, with his bankes on both sides reared up, and consisting of that limestone, which maketh grounds fat and fertile; where I saw Harewood Castle of good strength, which, by the alteration of times, hath often changed his Lords. Long since it belonged to the Curcies, but by Alice, an Inheritrice, it came to Warin Fitz-Gerold, who had taken her to wife: whose daughter, Margerie, and one of his heires, being endowed with a very great estate of living, was first married unto Baldwin de Ripariis, the Earles sonne of Devonshire, who dyed before his father; afterwards to Folque de Brent, by the beneficial favour of King John, for his approved service in pilling, polling, and spoiling most cruelly. But when at

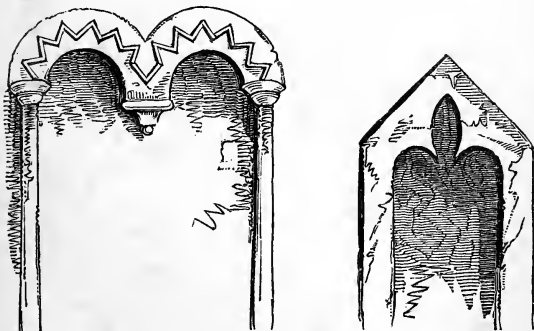
HAREWOOD CASTLE.





length Isabell de Ripariis, Countesse of Devonshire, departed this life without issue, this Castle fell unto Robert de L'isle, son of Warin, as unto her cozin in bloud and one of her heires: in the end by those of Aldborough, it descended to the Rithers."* From this statement it appears that a castle existed here in very early times, certainly prior to the reign of King John. He however fixes upon no date and it is not at all improbable that the original building was erected during the reign of Stephen who granted permission to the Barons to erect castles, and, during whose short reign of eighteen years, upwards of 1100 of them were erected in various parts of the kingdom.

Mr. King in his ingenious History of British Castles, gives the following drawings of two windows which formerly existed, but which have disappeared.



* Camden passed through Yorkshire about the year 1582.

The style of architecture evidently points to the Norman, and the Norman transition period, and strengthens the statement of Camden, that a castle existed here in very early times. And although the present ruin is referred to a much later date, yet it is exceedingly probable that some portion of the old castle is incorporated in the present building, as many parts of the walls of the main body exhibit certain peculiarities in their construction, which may be deemed of considerable antiquity.

The present edifice is supposed to have been chiefly built about the reign of Edward I., and to have been completed in the reign of Edward III., if any regard is to be paid to the style of architecture, and if any inferences are to be drawn from the very peculiar ornaments in various parts of it. The arms of Aldburgh over the entrance outside, appear to indicate who was the improver, if not the rebuildler of a considerable portion of it. Sir William de Aldburgh, of Aldburgh, in Richmondshire, having married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Robert, Lord de L'isle, about the year 1327, the castle and manor of Harewood were conceded to him by Fine, by his brother-in-law, Robert, Lord de L'isle, of Rougemont. Having made Harewood his chief residence, he set about rebuilding and restoring the castle, which was completed during the reign of Edward III. The arms of Baliol, King of Scotland, are placed over the entrance portal in conjunction with Aldburgh. These arms of the Scotch monarch have puzzled every historian who has treated of the Castle. King, Grose, and Whitaker, each of them have imagined, that Baliol was entertained here when driven out of his kingdom, and that they were put up for a com-

pliment to commemorate the visit. The following extract will I think materially aid in unravelling the mystery.

“William Aldburgh, Knt., messenger of Edward Baillioll, King of Scotland. 27 Ed. III.”—*Har. Mss.*, vol. 805, fol. 5. *Roll of Scotia X^o. 27, Ez. No. 5.*

A messenger in those days was a civil servant of very high rank and trust, being appointed by the king, and employed in executing all summonses and letters of diligence, both in civil and criminal matters. Here we see then, that Sir William de Aldburgh is holding an important office under the Scotch monarch, but this is not an isolated case, the *family* appear to have clung to the monarch in his adversity, as in his prosperity. In 1363 there is a deed of Sir Richard de Aldburgh, the father of Sir William, executed at Wheatley,* where he probably was an attendant upon the quondam king.

In 1362, William de Aldburgh gave lands at Willy Haye to the monastery at Beavale, in Nottinghamshire, for the soul of *his Lord, Edward Baliol, King of Scotland.*

* After Baliol had conceded all right to the Crown of Scotland, he resided at Wheatley, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, where he amused himself in hunting and other sports of the field. The scene of these hunting exploits was in Hatfield Chase. There is a curious instrument in the Federa, dated Oct. 19th, 1356, in which a pardon is granted to him for the slaughter he had committed, the amount of which is described with an amusing particularity. In the chase he had killed 16 hinds, 6 does, 8 stags, 3 calves, and 6 kids; in the park 8 damas, 1 sourum, 1 surellum, (different species of fallow deer); in the ponds 2 pikes of 3½ feet in length, 3 of 3 feet, 20 of 2½ feet, 20 of 2 feet, 50 pickerels of 1½ feet, 6 of 1 foot; 109 perch, roach, tench, and skelys, and 6 bremes and bremettes.

The History of the family of Baliol and the rise and fall of their fortunes, are elaborately detailed by Mr. Surtees in his History of Durham.

The arms of Baliol were thrice repeated in the chapel, and were also engraven (in conjunction with their own) upon many of their articles of plate. All these circumstances go to prove that there was an intimacy of the closest connexion existing between them, and that the arms of the monarch were thus used, not merely to commemorate a complimentary visit, but as evidences of a friendship which had existed through the vicissitudes of many years, the same through evil report and good report; a friendship which appears to have been mutually appreciated and valued.

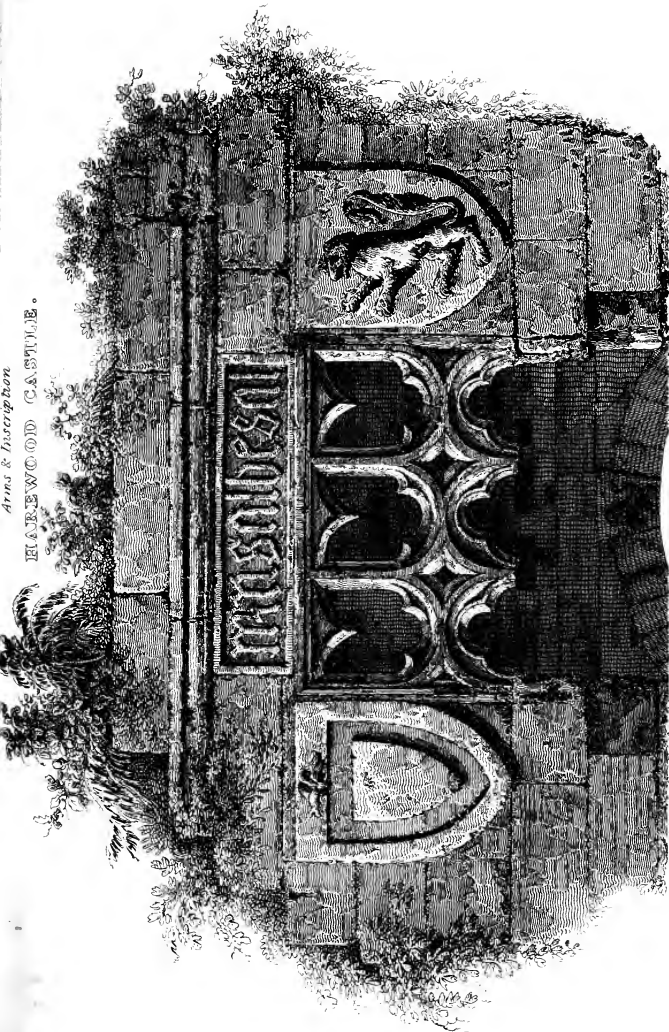
May not this connexion also in some measure account for the comparative tranquillity, which this village and immediate neighbourhood enjoyed during the frequent incursions of the Scots at that period. It is reasonable to conclude, that they would naturally spare the mansion and manor of one, who was in the service of their own sovereign.

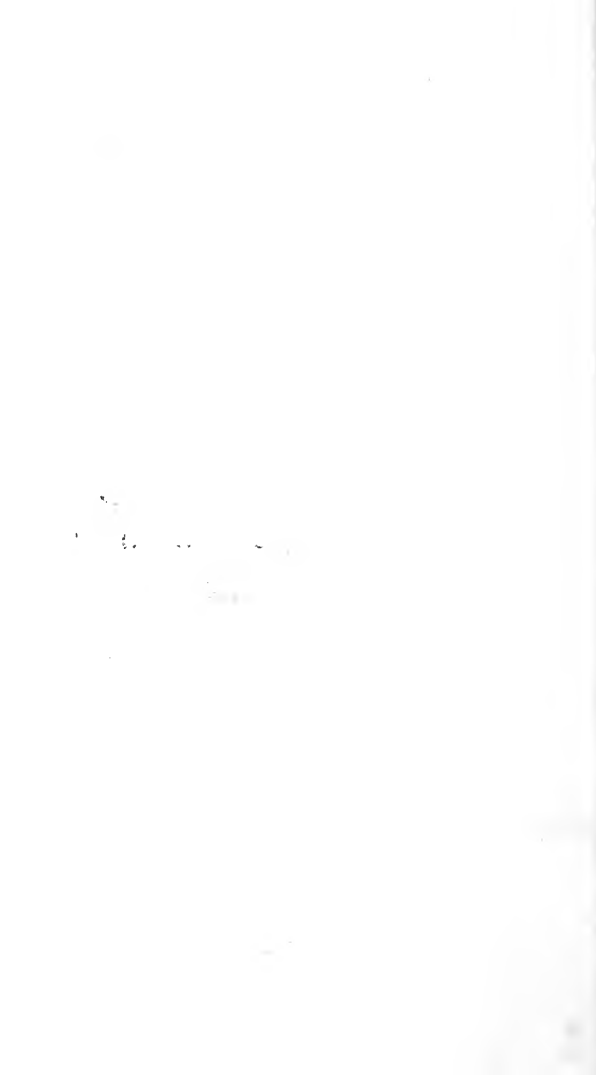
Between the coats of arms over the entrance portal, is the predestinarian motto of the Aldburghs,—“**VAT SAL BE SAL,**” in old monastic characters. Sir William de Aldburgh’s service to the abdicated monarch, does not appear to have placed him in an invidious position with respect to his own sovereign,* for I find that he was summoned to the Parliaments, 49 Ed. III., and 2 Richard II.—*Har. Mss.*, 805.

* This is further corroborated by the following extract:—

“22 July, 44 Ed. III., 1370. To Sir William de Aldburgh, Knt. In money delivered to him in discharge of £40, which he lent to the Lord the King at the receipt of the exchequer, on the 28th day of July, last past, as appears in the roll of the receipt of that day.”—*Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England.*

Arms & Inscription
HAREWOOD CASTLE.





Upon his death, his son, Sir William, inherited the manor and castle of Harewood. He had married Margeria, daughter of Sir Thomas Sutton, of Sutton, in Holderness, widow of Peter de Mauley, seventh Lord Mulgrave. Her will is a most interesting document, exhibiting much of the internal economy of the castle, its furniture, plate, &c., and is exceedingly valuable in an antiquarian point of view. I have appended a rough translation.

Testamentum Dominae Margeriae Relictæ Domini Willielmi de Aldburgh Militis.

“In Dei nomine Amen.—In diē veneris proxime ante festum Michaelis, Anno Domini MCCCXCI, in manerio de Harwode, Ego Margeria, relictæ Domini Willielmi de Aldburgh militis nuper defuncti, sanæ mentis existens integræque memoriæ condo testamentum meum et ordino, in hunc modum. In primis do et lego animam meam Deo, et beatæ Mariæ, et omnibus Sanctis ejus, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum inter Fratres Predicatores Ebor, juxta sepulchrum Domini mei antedicti, ibidem sepulti, et xxv libras ceræ pro quinque cereis ad comburendum circa corpus meum in sepulturâ meâ. Item volo et ordino quod c^s distribuantur pauperibus, tempore sepulturæ, pro animâ meâ. Item do et lego Fratribus Minoribus Ebor xx^s. Item do et lego Fratribus Carmelitis et Augustinis Ebor xx^s. per equales porciones dividendos inter illos. Item do et lego Petro Mauley, filio meo, unum ciphum argenti cum operculo cum armis de Mauley et patris mei. Item j fatte argenti deaurati cum operculo deaurato. Item unum annulum aureum cum pulchrâ dyamante. Item duos lectos; unum de blodio et nigro, cum rosis albis et rubeis, cum tribus tapetis, duobus blanketis, et duobus linthiaminibus; alium lectum de opere North folch, cum vulpibus, cum iiij tapetis, duobus blankets, et duobus linthiaminibus. Item eidem unam aulam rubeam cum bordurâ

de blodio, cum armis Ballioli et Aldburgh, cum sex peciis ejusdem sectæ. Item eidem septem quyssyns de blodio unius sectæ. Item eidem unum duplum cum loricâ, interius opertum cum rubeo correo capræ. Item eidem unum jak defencionis, opertum nigro velveto. Item do et lego Johanni Mauley, filio meo xl libras. Item eidem unum lectum de blodio, embroderatum cum arbore et unicornè, cum cellaturâ et tester, et tribus cortinis et tribus tapetis de blodio duobus blanketis, et duobus linthiaminibus. Item eidem alium lectum de blodio et glauco, cum foliis vitis, cum duobus blanketis, et duobus linthiaminibus. Item eidem alium lectum de viridi et glauco, cum avibus et cuniculis. Item eidem unam culcitram albam punctatam. Item eidem unum ciphum argenti cum operculo, cum armis de Sutton et Aldeburgh in nodo operculi.

Item do et lego Constanciæ filiæ meæ xl libras. Item unum par laqueorum, et unum filett de perle, unius sectæ. Item unum longum filett de perl cum uno treyl rosarum. Item unum alium filett de perle cum quinque foliis. Item ducentas perls, quarum quælibet deconstabat vj^d. Item centum, quorum quælibet valet j^d. Item eidem unam togam de scarleto, cum pelle depurat' et reversurâ de hermyne, et capucio de eadem secta. Item eidem togam sanguineam cum capucio. Item eidem unam clocam de scarleto, fururatam cum menyver. Item eidem unam tunicam rubeam, cum manicis de scarleto. Item eidem unum lectum rubeum imbroderatum cum arbore et leone succumbenti, et armis de Aldeburgh et Tillself, cum quatuor tapetis, canabo, et uno matrays, duobus blanketz, et duobus linthiaminibus. Item eidem unam culcitram novam albam. Item eidem unum lectum viridem, imbroderatum cum griffonibus et armis de Aldeburgh cum tribus tapetis, canabo, et uno matrays, duobus blanketz, et duobus linthiaminibus. Item eidem alium lectum de albo et murre vnded. Item eidem unum banquer de blodio et nigro. Item eidem unum ciphum murreum, ligatum cum ligamine deaurato. Item unum alium parvum mirrum, cum operculo de mirro ornato et deaurato. Item eidem duas pecias argenti planas, ejusdem sectæ, cum operculis. Item eidem cellam meam meliorem cum fræno.

Item do et lego Elizabeth de Mauley, filiæ meæ, ducentas perls unius sectæ. Item eidem unum lectum viride cum rubeis laqueis, cum sex tapetis, canabo, et uno matras, duobus blanketz, et duobus linthiaminibus. Item eidem unum coopertorium de viride et d'or cum leonibus. Item do et lego Petro de Mauley, filio meo, unam culcitram preciosam rubram, cum armis Seociæ, duos canabos, et duo matras. Item do et lego Johanni de Mauley duos canabos, et duo matras. Et volo et ordino, quod si contingat aliquem de filiis meis mori, antequam habuerit x et viij annos ætatis, quod totum legatum per me tali filio, quod in manibus executorum meorum volo integre custodiri, vendatur et distribuatur per executores meos, pro animabus Domini mei et meâ, in opera pietatis. Et si contingat aliquam de filiabus meis mori, ante ætatem nubilem, et antequam fuerit dispondata, volo conformiter fieri de omnibus legatis tali filiæ per me. Item do et lego Elisotæ domicellæ meæ xls. Item do et lego Mariæ nutrici Domini mei unam togam de blodio, fururatam cum gris.* Item lego Willielmo Newburgh xls. Item lego fratribus Predicatoribus Ebor, ad fabricam campanilis, unam clamidem sanguineam, fururatam cum menyver. Item unam clocam viridem, conformiter fururatam, cum duobus capuciis fururatis, ad idem opus. Et volo et ordino, quod ista legata, præter funeralia, non ponantur in executione quosque debita Domini mei, nuper defuncti, et mea, plene persolvantur. Et si contingat quod bona mea, præter legata, non sufficiant ad plenam solutionem debitorum, volo tantam defalcationem fieri de legatis, quæ cum predictis bonis sufficiat ad solutionem plenarium debitorum, et extunc legata residua solvi secundum formam superius ordinatum. Item lego Constanciæ, filiæ meæ, cistam rubeam, cum armis Mauley, et Sutton depictis superius. Item lego Petro Mauley, filio meo, unum melius basenett cum ventayll. Item unam loricam, quæ fuit Edwardi Ballyoclyff. Item armaturam pro brachiis tibiis et pedibus, cirotheas eciam pro manibus. Item lego Constanciæ, filiæ

* This is a pleasing memorial. Her husband had died young. His nurse was still alive, and she leaves to her a scarlet gown set with fur.

meæ, duas mappas novas de opere Parisiensi, et unum manutergium duplum, de eodem opere. Item lego Elizabeth de Stapilton unum annulem aureum inscriptum, "*Jesu be my helpe.*"

Residuum vero bonorum meorum, præter legata et debita, lego Fratribus Predicatoribus Ebor, pro anniversariis Domini mei et meo et ad fabricam Infirmatorii fratrum Conventus Ebor, supradicti. Executores presentis testamenti mei et voluntatis meæ facio et ordino, dominum Robertum de Roos de Ingemanthorp, et Robertum Wyclyff clericum; executorum eciam et super visorem omnium prædictorum, facio et ordino, fratrem Johannem de Paryssh, sacræ scienciæ professorem, ordinis Predicatorum; sic quod nichil circa predicta mutetur sine ejus bene placito et assensu, nec aliquialiter disponatur. Datum apud Harwood, die et anno supradictis. Hiis testibus Domino Ricardo de Bilesfeld rectore ecclesiæ de Kirkby or blawers, Domino Rogero de Midelton capellano, fratre Johanne Schaklok ordinis Predicatorum, Willielmo Gilson clerico, et Edmundo Whilhill, presentibus dum præsens testamentum manu propria sigillavi, ac eciam Willielmo Newburgh ac eciam Johanne Thornton.

Prob. XIX Oct., MCCCXCI.

TRANSLATION.

Will of Dame Margery, relict of Sir William de Aldburgh, Knt.

In the name of God, Amen.—On the day coming next before the feast of St. Michael, A.D. 1391, in the manor of Harwod, I Margery, relict of Sir William de Aldburgh, Knt, lately deceased, being of sound mind and good memory, make and ordain my last testament in manner following. First, I give and bequeath my soul to God and the Blessed Mary, and to all his Saints, and my body to be buried amongst the Friars Preachers, near the tomb of my aforesaid lord there buried, and 25 lbs. of wax for five candles to be burned around my

body in my sepulture. Also I will and ordain that 100 s. be distributed to the poor, at the time of my sepulture, for my soul. Also I give and bequeath to the Friars Minors at York, 20 s.; to the Friars Carmelites and Augustines of York, 20 s., in equal portions; Also I give and bequeath to Peter Mauley my son, one cup of silver, with a lid bearing the arms of Mauley and my father. Item one silver gilt *fatte* with a gilt lid; also one gold ring with a fair diamond; also two beds, one of crimson and black with white and red roses, with three coverlets, two blankets, and two linen sheets; the other bed of Northfolk work with foxes, with four coverlets, two blankets, and two sheets. Also to the same, one red tapestry with crimson border, with the arms of Baliol and Aldburgh, (*cum sex peciis ejusdem secte.*) Also to the same, seven cushions of scarlet (*unius sectæ.*) Also to the same, one doublet with breastplate. Also to the same, one *jak* of defence closed with black velvet.

Also I give and bequeath to John Mauley, my son, £40; one bed of scarlet embroidered with a tree and unicorn, with (*cellatura*) and tester, three curtains, three scarlet coverlets, two blankets and two sheets. Also another bed of crimson and grey with vine leaves, two blankets, and two sheets; also another bed of green and grey, with birds and rabbits; also one white dotted pillow; and one cup of silver with a lid, with the arms of Sutton and Aldburgh on the knob of the lid.

Also I give and bequeath to Constance, my daughter, £40, also one pair (*lacqueorum,*) and one fillett of pearl of one suit, also one fillett of pearl with one treyl of roses, also one other fillett of pearl with 5 leaves, also 200 pearls of which any one is worth 6d., also 100 of which any one is worth 1d. Also one scarlet gown trimmed with ermine, with a hood of the same suit, also a red cloak with hood, one cloak of scarlet furred with mynevor, one red tunic with scarlet sleeves, one red bed embroidered with a tree and lion lying down, and the arms of Aldburgh and Tillself, with four coverlets, cradle, and one matrass, two blankets, and two sheets; also one new white pillow; also one green bed embroidered with griffins and the

arms of Aldburgh, with three coverlets, matrass, blankets, and sheets; also one (*banquer*) of scarlet and black, also one cup of spar, with a spar lid adorned and gilded, also two plain pieces of silver of the same suit with lids, also my better saddle and bridle.

Also I give and bequeath to Elizabeth de Mauley, my daughter, 200 pearls of one suit, one green bed with red fret work, six coverlets, matrass, blankets, and sheets, also one coverlet of green and gold, with lions. Also I give and bequeath to Peter de Mauley, my son, one precious red pillow, with the arms of Scotland. two (*canabos*,) and two matrasses.

Also I give and bequeath to John de Mauley two (*canabos*,) and two matrasses. And I will and ordain, that if any of my sons should die, before he attain the age of eighteen years, the whole of the legacy of the said son, which remains in the hands of my executors, shall be distributed by them, for the souls of me and my lord, in works of piety. And if any of my daughters die, before they shall be of a marriageable age, and before they shall be espoused, the portion of such daughter shall be made conformable to my other legacies. Also I give and bequeath to Elisot my housekeeper £40, to Maria my husband's nurse one scarlet gown, furred with gris; to Wm. Newburgh £30; to the Friars Preachers, at York, to build a tower, one mantle, furred with mynevor, also one green cloak similarly furred, with two furred hoods of the same work. And I will and ordain that these legacies (after the funeral expences) shall not be put in execution, until all the debts of my husband, lately deceased, and of me, shall be fully paid. And if it happen that my goods, except the legacies shall not be sufficient to make full payment of the debts, I will that so much deduction shall be made of the legacies, as will leave sufficient goods fully to pay all the debts, and then the legacies left shall be paid according to the forms above ordained. Also I bequeath to Constance, my daughter, a red chest, with the arms of Mauley and Sulton painted upon it. Also I bequeath to Peter Mauley, my son, one best bassinett with head, also

one cuirass which was Ed. Baliol's, also armour for the arms, legs, and feet, also gauntlets for the hands; also I bequeath to Constance, my daughter, two new napkins of Parisian work, and one pair of gloves of the same work. Also I bequeath to Elizabeth de Stapylton one gold ring, inscribed "Jesu be my help."

The residue of my goods, after the legacies and debts are discharged, I bequeath to the Friars Preachers, at York, for the anniversaries of me and my husband, and to build an Infirmary of the brethren at York. Of this my testament and will, I make and ordain Sir Robert de Roos, of Ingemanthorp, and Robert Wycliff, clerk, to be executors of this my testament and will; and Bro. John de Parish, professor of sacred sciences, of the order of preachers, to be supervisor of the said will, that nothing shall be changed, nor anything be disposed, without his good will and assent. Dated at Harwood on the day and year above stated, these being witnesses:—Sir Richard de Bilesfield, Rector of the Church of Kirkby o'er blawers; Sir Roger de Middleton, Chaplain; Bro. John Shacklok, of the order of preachers; Will Gilson, clerk; and Edmund Whit-tile, present when I sealed this testament with my own hand, and also Wm. Newbergh, and also John Thornton.

Proved 19 Oct., 1391.

Sir William de Aldburgh dying without issue the castle and manor descended to his sisters:—Elizabeth married first, to Sir Bryan Stapylton, of Carlton, and secondly, to Sir Richard Redman, Knt., of Redman and Levens, in Westmoreland; and Sybill, married to Sir William Ryther, of Ryther Castle, near Selby. Some particulars respecting these families have already been given. It is a singular fact that after the marriage of these co-heiresses, the Rythers and Redmans, during eight descents of the one, and nine of the other, seemed to have lived on such amicable terms, that they not only kept the estate

undivided, but they appear to have inhabited the castle alternately. The frequent intermarriages of these two families, with the Gascoignes, of Gawthorp, and other neighbouring families, certainly support this opinion. For nearly 300 years were the Redmans and Rithers joint Lords of Harewood. The two last inhabitants of the castle were James Rither, and his son and heir Robert Ryther.

James Rither was born in 1536 and died in the castle in the year 1596. He was an Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth, and a warm and attached friend to Lord Burghley, the celebrated statesman. The following letters written by him respecting the incursions of the Scots, who were very troublesome about that period, will be read with interest.

Writing to Lord Burghley, from Harewood Castle, Aug. 29, 1590, he says,

“We have many Skottish Wyttts amongst us. The Borderers’ property of taking more than his own (for they never steal) is gotten so into us that cattell, sheep, and horses were never so hard to keepe from theeves handes, even in the hart of this shire, as now; the complaintes are many and great, the redress small.

The Lord in his mercy graunt us all trew English heartes, and preserve our such vigilant preservers as he hath hitherto blessed us with, under this her Majesty’s most flourishing Empire, which we humbly beseech him to continue in his accustomed favour.”—*Lansdowne Mss.*, vol. 57.

Lansdowne Mss.. Vol. 57, No. 14.

Mr. Rither, 1588. Ag: y^e Scots.

To the right honorable

my veri good Lord the

Lord High Treasurer of Eng:

In thes tymes of expectid troubles (right honorable) the Scot to my country w^{ch} cannot well be conteyned in his apointed Lymytts must break out, I hope excusably, god having blessed y^r wisdomes to our peace thes many years past, yet this vicissitude so conversant in human courses will at length work his effect, eternal peace is by the Almighty established in heaven only. This perjured nation next ours is that w^{ch} I am most Jellius over, to whom this verse may well be aplied, "*Pax Scotiæ interdum pacis fiducia nunquam, Gens vere punica*"¹ an old writer sayth.

They are a nation by nature delighting in fraud and treson w^{ch} want of force by necessity doth often forward, as Achctons sayd, "*Inferior virtute meas divertor ad artes*,"² if they used such in defence of their owen and expected not greater rewardes of their arte, *quid nunc expectandum quum spes et metus gemina ope concurrunt*,³ what shall I speak of the gystes and plausible woordes offred by thes and other our enymyes woorse to be lyked than ther drawen swoordes, but as the Troian wyse in counsell and faythfull to his country sayd by the fatall horse, "*Quicquid id est timeo Daneos et dona ferentes*,"⁴ commonly under such pleasant baytes by hydin the bytter hookes of such as fysh for our landes, lyves, lybertyes and laws, of all other did the Italien pronounce thes wordes, "I will not owe my lyfe to the enmy of my country." My lord I was born in Kent, brought up in Northamptonshier, dwell nowe in Yorkshier, and

1. Scotland sometimes enjoys peace, but is never sure of peace, a nation truly Carthaginian.

2. Inferior in valour, I have recourse to my own artifices.

3. What is now to be expected, when hope and fear concur with twofold force.

4. Whatever it is, I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts.

am often conversant with the people of Kendall, and havinge taken notice of the dyfferent dysposytions w^{ch} from narrow observations of thes severall Inhabytants, I fynd yt an Infallible certanty, that the further north the less trewth, w^{ch} rule they say heer reachyth hence into the hart of Skotland, yt is needfull to gyve an ey to the back doore if the Skottes be our frendes, we may well call them our back frendes, for we have seldom had to do with our foes before, but they hav forsyken at us behynde; an old English adage: omne malum ab aquilone,¹ our forces and myndes of this country are a match for all Skotland yf conduct be answerable. Barwyk is thought by the wiser sort here to be forgotten, considering the danger of thes days.

But trewly our L^d Levetenant assisted with ij meaner ar all painfull and carefull noblemen yf that wyll suffice, yet in comon reson such as busyly guyde a barge in a calm will not easily rule a greater vessell in a storm. In myne owen conceyt I nowe perform the partes of Appelles Shomaker, but because many things hav been of late reformyd heer by yr honor's dyrection, I do imbolden myself the more of thes to delyver my dym inspect, w^{ch} som wher ofred worketh no such effect, for that yt is not everywher so well taken as ment. God is my Judg, whose good favour guyd all yr honor's courses, tending ever to his glory and our good.

yr L^{ps} most humbly,

JAMES RITHER.

Harwood, xvij July, 1588.

On the 21st July, 1587, Mr. Rither wrote to Lord Burghley respecting the base ingrossing of corn at York and Hull.

On the 9th December, 1587, he wrote to Lord Burghley respecting Mr. Bellasis, a young gentleman, whom he

1. All mischief comes from the north.

states to be too weak for military service, and begs his exemption, requesting him to be appointed Justice of the Peace.

In support of his application Mr. Rither states that, from the liberties of York to the edge of Lancashire, there is but one Justice left.

January 26, 1588. He writes to Lord Burghley respecting the increase of alehouses in Yorkshire.

4 January, 1591. He writes to Lord Burghley from Newgate, stating that he has been thrown into there for a debt he had paid, and, on the 17th of the same month, he wrote again begging that his accusers may be brought to justice.

Robert Rither, Esq., son and heir of James Rither, Esq., was the last resident of Harewood Castle. He retired from Harewood about the year 1630, and took up his residence at Belton, in the isle of Axeholme, in Lincolnshire, in right of his wife.

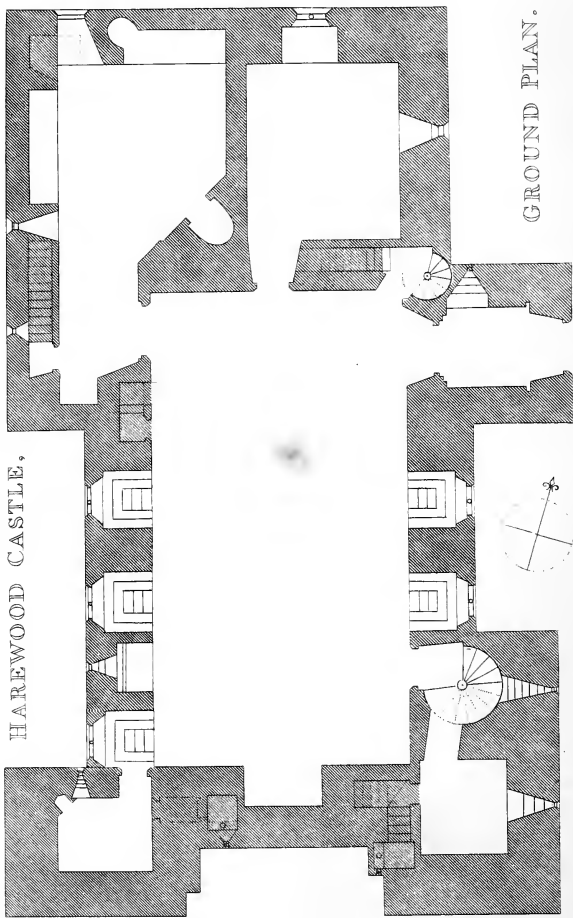
How or by what means the Castle was dismantled I have not been able precisely to discover. One account says positively that it was done in the civil wars, but the fact of it being in a decayed state before Lord Strafford's time, seems to contradict this statement. Another account states that the whole of the Castle Buildings were demolished during the reign of Charles the First, but is silent respecting the manner in which they were destroyed. That it was dismantled is apparent from the fact that it was habitable in 1630, and in 1657, when Sir John Cutler became the purchaser of the estate, it was uninhabitable and in a decayed state. The condition of the neighbouring

towns and villages, during this period, corroborate this opinion. This part of Yorkshire was the scene of severe struggles between the Royalists and Parliamentarians. On the 7th of December, 1642, the Earl of Newcastle fell upon the parliamentary garrison at Tadcaster, and a terrible conflict ensued which lasted from eleven to four o'clock, when the Royalists were forced to retreat, many were killed, and 40,000 muskets formed a portion of the spoil. The battle of Marston Moor, fought on the 2nd of July, 1644, must have imperilled most of the castles in this neighbourhood. In this battle 4,000 of the King's forces were slain, 1,500 prisoners were taken, and the spoil comprised 25 pieces of ordnance, 47 colours with Prince Rupert's own standard, 10,000 arms, 2 waggons of carbines and pistols, 130 barrels of powder, and all their baggage. By an order, issued 26 February, 1646, a large number of castles in Yorkshire was dismantled and made untenable, and as this work of demolition took place a few years after the last occupant of Harewood Castle had left it, it is highly probable that this castle formed one of the number thus destroyed. Sir John Cutler is charged with having aided its demolition, by removing both stones and timber for the erection of cottages elsewhere. This charge is certainly supported by one old cottage, the only one remaining in the village, which has every appearance of having been erected with stone from the castle, and has the following inscription over the door, being the initials of Sir John Cutler and the date of erection.





HAREWOOD CASTLE,



GROUND PLAN.

Mr. Boulter also subsequently attempted to use the stone for building and repairing farm buildings, &c., but time had so compacted the mortar and cement, that the workmen soon desisted, finding they could procure the materials from the quarry at a much easier rate. Since this time the venerable old building has remained in *statu quo*, the walls remaining pretty entire, and forming an object of great beauty to the landscape, full of interest to the traveller and the antiquarian.

From its present remains the castle appears to have been in figure a right-angled parallelogram, having its sides in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. Two lofty square towers on the S. E. and N. E. angles formed important appendages, both of these contained four storeys of rooms, the fire places and supports for the rafters being still discernible. These towers reached to a height of upwards of one hundred feet, commanding from their elevated position a most extensive look out, and doubtless built expressly for this purpose. Two other towers seem to have existed, one on the N. side, extending upwards from the entrance portal, and a corresponding one on the S. side, but these latter were not equal in height to the two former ones.

At present in their ruined state, these towers form no mean addition to the scenery of the valley, with the ivy of ages twisted round them to the very summit.

“Yet time the tyrant, though not moved to spare,
Relented when he struck their finished pride,
And partly the rude ravage to repair,
The tottering towers with twisted ivy tied.”

It is generally supposed that it has never had a keep, a bailey, or outer gate, but has been left to the single defence of its own walls. These are certainly of a most formidable character, providing for the security of its inhabitants, but not adding much to their comfort. On the E. side, where it would be most exposed in the event of an attack, they are nine feet three inches thick, and in the less exposed parts they are from six to seven feet in thickness. The whole building, as it at present stands, is upwards of 100 feet long, and about 60 broad. Evidences, however, are not wanting in favour of the opposite opinion, that the original castle was not left to the defence of its own walls merely. Antiquarians who have visited it in modern times generally agree as to the existence, not only of some outer works, but considerable buildings in connection with it, and Jewel relates that Dr. Story, who visited it in 1790, pointed out many places which had formed parts of it, but were then in ruins and partially buried in the adjoining embankments.

The principal entrance, and in fact the only one, was upon the north side, leading from the level of the ground inwards into a grand portal, forming the basement of a tower. This portal was lofty enough for a man to enter upon horseback, and was defended by a vast portcullis* the groove for which still remains. Inside of this there was another formidable door, apparently of similar

* For the information of those readers unacquainted with the nature and character of the portcullis, it may be well to explain that it was a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves, with sharp points at the bottom for the purpose of striking into the ground when it dropped, or destroying whatever it might fall upon.

dimensions and construction as the outer one. This led into the great hall, which some have imagined was divided into two rooms, but this I question for two reasons: 1st, there are no remains or evidences of a partition wall; and 2ndly, remnants of the stone seats are still existing the whole length of the room. I therefore conclude that this was in its entire length, the hall where the Lord of the Manor met his vassals and bondmen, and where he held his Court Leet and Court Baron. Bondgate still exists close to the castle, where the bondmen resided. There were three classes of these, bondmen, natives, and villains. Bondmen were those who bound themselves by a covenant to serve for a specified length of time; natives were those who were born bondmen; and the villains were such as belonged to the land and tilled the lord's demesnes, without having the power of leaving. Here they lived under the shadow and protection of the castle, enjoying the hospitality and bounty of their lord, occupied in tilling the land and other servile employments. During war they were engaged on military service, according to the custom of the feudal times. On the approach of danger, they fled to the castle for refuge, and here they led a merry life, even in the midst of danger.

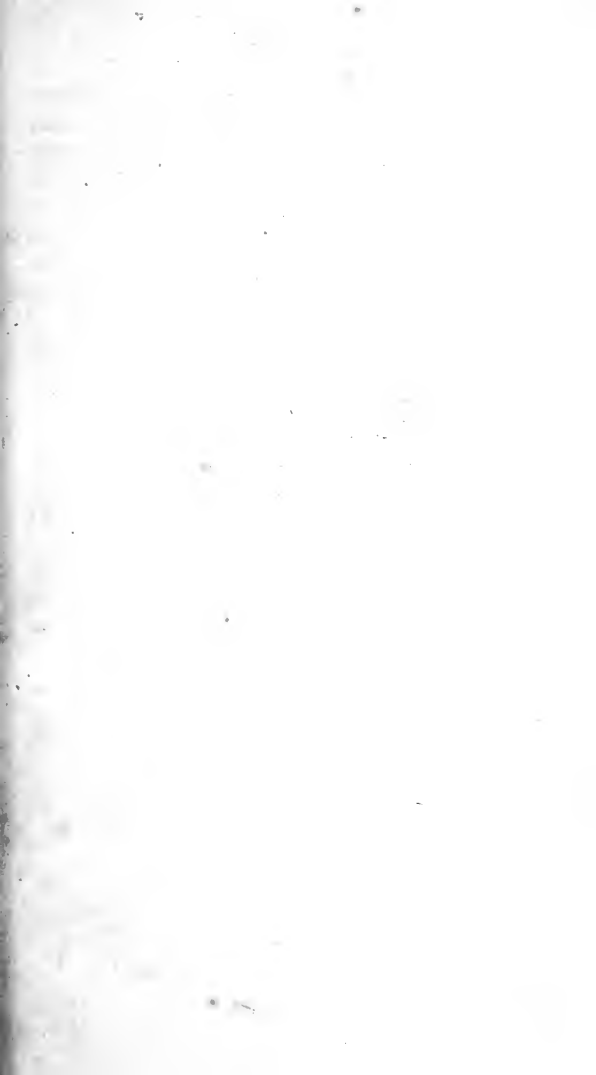
In England some degree of slavery continued so late as the 16th century. A commission was issued by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1574, for enquiring into the lands and goods of all her bondmen and bondwomen, in order to compound with them for their manumission or freedom, that they might enjoy their own lands and goods as freemen.

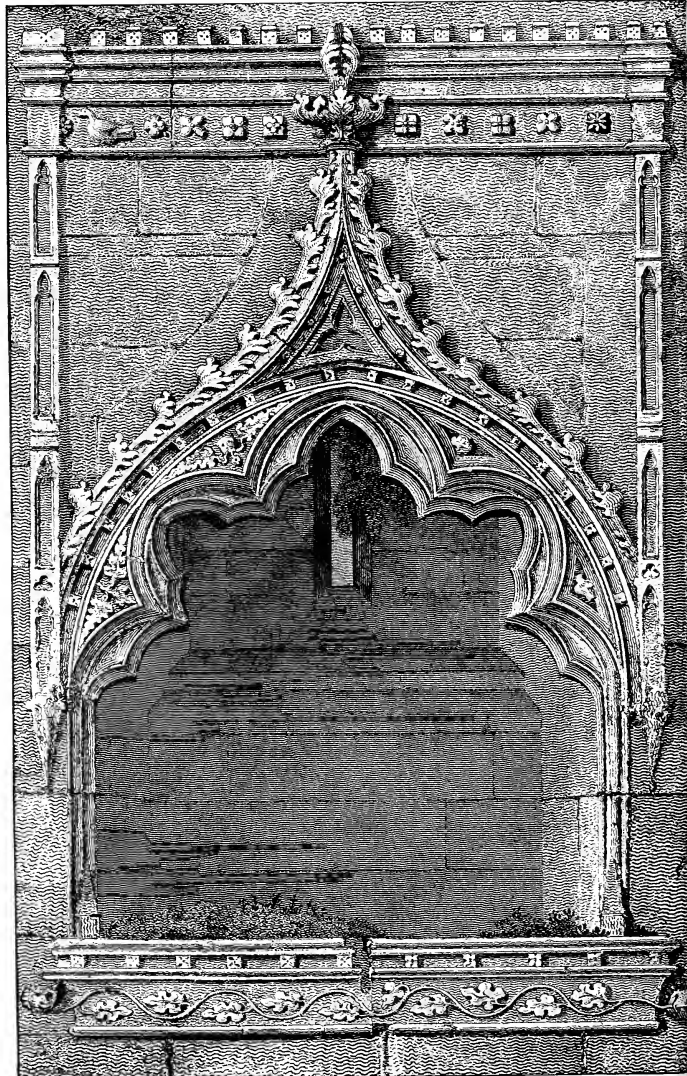
This great hall was also a court of justice. The Lord of the Manor generally had the privilege of judging male-

factors taken within his manor, and a gibbet and gallows for the execution of such offenders, were appendages to all large castles. Such was the case with Harewood Castle, and this is evidence of its importance and antiquity.

The place of execution was called Gallow Hill and is marked as such upon an old map in my possession. It stood adjoining the ruins of Stockton-town near to where the reservoir now is. Here many a poor criminal has suffered the extreme penalty of the law, before the power of hanging was taken away from the lords. Formerly there used to be, in connexion with most of these places of execution, a pit to drown the women thieves in. The laws and punishments were uncommonly severe in ancient times against stealing.

By one of the laws of Ina, a Saxon King, not only was the thief to be hanged, but if his family knew of the theft, they were all made slaves. The gibbet law which formerly existed, at Halifax and other places, by which "any person who stole cloth or any other commodity of the value of thirteen pence halfpenny, should, after the lapse of three market days, be taken to the gibbet, and there have his head cut off from his body," is a remnant of the ancient jurisdiction exercised by the Lord of the Manor, and existed there so late as the year 1650, when two criminals were executed. This privilege of executing felons by Lords of Manors was not taken away by any statute, but was lost by desuetude, on itinerant judges being appointed to take circuits, and dispense justice periodically through the kingdom.





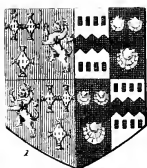
The great hall is 54 feet 9 inches long and 29 feet 3 inches broad. The most singular thing in this room and indeed in the whole castle, is a recess in the upper part of the south wall. It has all the appearance of a most elaborate tomb. and in fact it has been described as such by King, Grose, and all the earlier writers. Dr. Whitaker was the first to contradict this statement, and in this respect he is most assuredly correct. He says "If it is a tomb, whose is it? Certainly not the supposed founder of the Castle, for he was buried in the Parish Church.* Besides whoever dreamt in those days of being interred in unconsecrated ground? or what heir would have permitted so incongruous a circumstance in a scene of conviviality." The original slab has however been removed, and instead of a stone coffin, nothing appears but a mass of solid grout work, while, instead of kneeling figures of priests or children, beneath appears on a sort of frieze, a light and elegant enrichment of vine leaves and grapes. From this last circumstance, combined with its situation near the head of the high table, he says, that it is undoubtedly an ancient sideboard.

Over the entrance portal was the portcullis room communicating with the great hall, by a staircase in the wall, forming a safe and speedy pathway to the principal point of defence in case of danger. Above the portcullis room was the chapel, this, in a similar manner, communicated

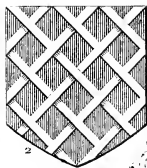
* Whether D'Lisle or Aldburgh is here meant is immaterial. There is no evidence that the former was buried in the Parish Church. If he had been, it is exceedingly probable that some evidence of it would have remained to the present day. Sir Wm. de Aldburgh however was buried at Aldburgh, his native place, a splendid brass covering his tomb, which still exists.

with the state-room over the great hall, by an internal staircase. This chapel, which might more properly be called an oratory, was richly ornamented with the arms of many noble families. Most of these have now disappeared, but the following is a correct copy from the transcript of Glover's Survey, made in 1584, and preserved in the British Museum. Some of these were painted on wood, glass, and metal, and these are stated to have had the proper blazonings, whereas the arms in stone were not blazoned at all. The former ones of course have all disappeared, but most of the latter are still discernible.





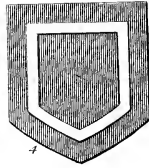
1 *Redman & Daincourt.*



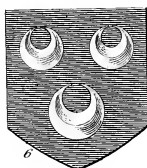
2 *Huddleston.*



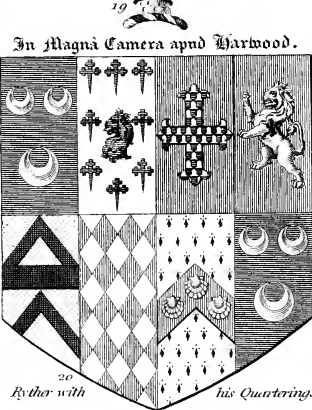
3 *Aldbrough.*



4 *Baliol.*



6 *Ryther.*



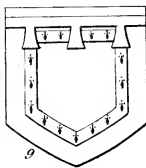
20 *Ryther with his Quarterings.*



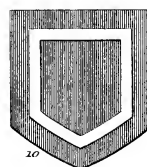
8 *Aldbrough.*



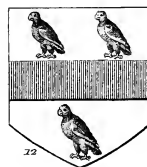
7 *Sutton.*



9 *Baliol.*



10 *Baliol.*



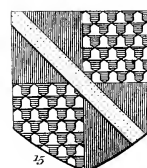
12 *Thwenge.*



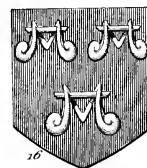
13



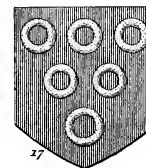
14 *Aldbrough & Sutton.*



15 *Constable.*



16 *Rofs.*



17 *Vipont.*



18 *Galloway.*



19

In Magna Camera apud Hartwood.

ARMS IN THE CASTLE.

No. 1.—Redman and Daincourt.

Redman bore gules, 3 cushions ermine, buttons and tassels, or.

Daincourt bore arg. a fesse dancette, between 8 billets, or.

This shield is really Redman, quartering Aldburgh, impaling Daincourt quartering Strickland, who bore sable, 3 escallops, arg. I have been unable to discover the connexion with these families, the Daincourts were Lords of Rawmarsh, near Rotherham. The Stricklands were of Boynton, near Bridlington.

No. 2.—Huddleston.

Huddleston bore gules, a fret, or.

Edward Redman married Elizabeth, daughter of Huddleston, Esq., of Millome Castle, Cumberland.

No. 3.—Aldburgh.

Aldburgh bore gules, a lion rampant, charged with a fleur-de-lis.

Sir William de Aldburgh, Knt., of Harewood Castle.

No. 4.—Baliol.

Baliol bore gules, an orle, arg.

Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, full particulars of whom have already been given at page 137.

These last two were in the chapel.

No. 6.—Ryther.

Ryther bore az. 3 crescents, or.

Sir William Ryther, of Ryther Castle, Knt., married Sybill, daughter of Sir William de Aldburgh, Knt., of Harewood Castle.

No. 7.—Sutton.

Sutton bore az., a lion rampant or., under a bend gebony, argent and gules.

Margery, d. and c. of Sir Thomas de Sutton, of Sutton, in Holderness, married to her second husband, Sir William de Aldburgh, son of Sir William de Aldburgh.

No. 8.—Aldburgh. See No. 3.

No. 9.—Baliol. See No. 4.

Here the tinctures are given arg., an orle ermine, with a label of 3 points for the eldest son.

According to Glover, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, were cut in stone and emblazoned.

No. 10.—Baliol. See No. 4.

No. 12.—Thwenge.

Thwenge bore arg., a fess gules, between 3 popinjays vert, collared, or.

Elizabeth Redman married Marmaduke Thwenge, of Kilton Castle, Yorkshire.

No. 13.—Bordesley or Grauncester.

Ermine on a chief arg., a lion passant, guardant.

Whitaker who has named most of these shields is silent respecting this. Both of these families are mentioned by

King, and as there is some slight difference in their respective coats I append both.

Bordesley, ermine on a chief, gules, a lion passant, guardant, or.

Grauncester, ermine on a chief, or., a lion passant, guardant, gules.

No. 14.—Aldburgh and Sutton. See Nos. 3 and 7.

Glover says, respecting these last four, "these were graven in stone on the walls in the chappel."

No. 15.—Constable.

Constable bore quarterly gules and vairè, over all, a bend, or.

Sir Robert Constable, of Flamboro', Knt., son and heir of Sir Marmaduke Constable, married Ann, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, 40 Ed. III., 1367. Sir Ralph Ryther, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Constable, of Flamboro', ob. 1520. Robert Constable, of Flamboro', married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., 1562.

No. 16.—Ross.*

Ross bore gules, 3 water bouguets, argent.

No. 17.—Vipount.

Vipount bore gules, six annulets, or., 3, 2, and 1.

No. 18.—Galloway.

Galloway bore argent, a lion rampant az, crowned, or.

* From the circumstance of the arms of Ross and Galloway being on the tomb of Sir John de Sutton, in Sutton Church, Holderness, it may be inferred that the only connexion which these families have with the castle, is through the marriage of the Suttons and Aldburghs.

No. 19.—Is the Redman crest, and according to Glover “was in the great chamber in Harwode Castle.”

No. 20.—Ryther with his quarterings.

No. 1.—Ryther, az., 3 crescents, or.

No. 2.*—... .., ar., a lion's head erased, between 8 crosses, crosslets, fitchee, az.

No. 3.—Albemarle, gules, a cross, patonce, vairè.

No. 4.—Aldburgh, gules, a lion rampant, charged with a fleur-de-lis.

No. 5.—De Lisle, or., a fess, between 2 chevronels, sable.

No. 6.—Fitzwilliam, lozengy, arg., and gules.

No. 7.—Grove, ermine, on a chevron gules, 3 escallops, arg.

No. 8.—Ryther, az., 3 crescents, or.

This shield was surmounted by a crescent, the Ryther crest, and according to Glover, “was made in a scutcheon in metall sett up in the great chamber at Harwoode.—*Har. Mss.*, 1394, fol. 329.

* All the quarterings in this shield are borne out by the pedigree. The place occupied shows that this coat denotes the earliest heiress from whom the Rythers are descended. It must, therefore, be either Romelli or Meschines. But Romelli's coat is always given as barry of eight or. and gules, and, unhappily, no coat has been met with (that I know of) of the William de Meschines who married Cecilia de Romelli. In Heylyn's *Help to English History*, in the enumeration of the Earls of Chester, we have 1, Georbed (brother to Matilda, the Queen); 2, Hugh (who bore az., a wolf's head erased, arg.) and from this badge was called *Lupus*; 3, Richard, only son of Hugh (who bore gules, crusilly or. a wolf's head erased, arg.); and the *Glossary of Heraldry* informs us that he changed his arms in 1101, on going upon the first crusade. He died without issue, and his cousin, Ralph or Randolph de Meschines, became his heir and assumed the arms, or. a lion rampant, gules. The arms on the 2nd quartering of the Ryther coat, is evidently either an adaptation by William de Meschines of his brother's coat, or possibly was the same coat with the charges and one of the tinctures mistaken, possibly through their being nearly effaced by time. To mistake a wolf's head for a lion's head is indeed most possible, and though the making the crosses fitchè, and omitting the colour of the shield, are errors of less explicable occurrence, yet they are not wholly unaccountable in a coat possibly retouched by a local painter, or rendered obscure by the darkening influence of age.

It was probably erected by William Ryther, 1517—1563, whose mother was daughter and heiress of John Grove, Esq., of Green Hythe, in Kent, and whose arms occupies the seventh compartment in the shield.

Under the western part of the great hall, was the dungeon, lighted only with one small light, while under the entrance portal, there seems to have been a solitary cell, for refractory or probably condemned prisoners, not lighted at all. The recess and steps into the dungeon are still remaining, and evidences of the door into the inner prison also exist.

There were two staircases, both circular, the principal one leading to the state room above the great hall, and also communicating the whole way, with the rooms in the N. E. tower; and the lesser one which goes from the vaults in the western part, up to the roof. The rooms in the S. E. tower were similar to those in the opposite one, each had a fire place, and was well lighted, except the basement, which is dark, and which was probably a species of pantry, as there is a sinkstone in it. The rooms in this tower, communicated with the great rooms above and below by narrow passages in the wall, still existing.

Indeed these internal passages pervade the whole building and formed no unimportant part of its economy, by means of them, escape could be made to most portions of the castle in any time of danger. In the S. W. corner of the great hall, opposite to the entrance portal, is a steep flight of steps, descending to the vaults, which have been arched over. In one corner of the principal vault is the well

which supplied the castle with water, and from the remains still existing, the water could be drawn either in the vault below, or the kitchen above. Although there were other springs outside which doubtless were constantly used, yet this internal supply of water was of the greatest importance, and in fact indispensable, in case of siege or attack. In the year 1772 this well was cleaned out to the depth of eighteen feet, but it is now filled up again. To the N. of these vaults, was the servants' hall, a large and commodious room, on the same level as the cellaring. Over this hall and cellaring was the kitchen, the formidable fireplaces and oven still existing. They are noble specimens of baronial fireplaces, and have doubtless done some good service in their time. A fine pointed arched doorway communicated the kitchen and great hall together. The rooms over the kitchen appear, from their position and size, as well as the architecture of the windows, to have been the best, or rather state bed-rooms of the castle, but the present delapidated condition of this portion of the building, entirely precludes the possibility of a correct plan. The view from these rooms, looking west, must have been of a charming character, embracing a large portion of the valley of the Wharf.

The present entrance, from the pleasure grounds on the south side, has not been an entrance at all, but a window, the only entrance being on the N. side. There appears to have been three sallyports, one on the north communicating with the principal staircase; one on the south, in a capital state of preservation, communicating with the great hall and the room over it; and one at the west, now grown over with ivy, but communicating with

the rooms over the kitchen. These were most important accessories to the castle, for while it was next to an impossibility for the enemy to enter by them, they afforded to the besieged a safe mode of escape, as well as the means of receiving food or ammunition, or in fact anything they required into the building. Formerly also a doorway of great beauty existed, with the arms of Aldburgh and Baliol on each side and over the centre, communicating the great room to the chapel, and directly over the inner door. The last remarkable feature about the castle is the roof. Over the state-room, there are manifest marks of a high-ridged roof having been let in, but beneath the parapet wall which surrounded it. This roof was so arranged as to leave sufficient room for an external platform on each side, upon the leads, defended by an inner and an outer parapet, and affording abundant security for moving about in all directions on the leads or platform. This arrangement was for the purpose of defence from attack, and fitted for placing engines of war, or even cannon, which after the time of Ed. III. were often used, and not unfrequently placed on the tops of high buildings. In the 40th year of Edward III., A.D. 1367, a licence was granted to "Willielmus de Aldburgh miles" to crenellate "*mansum manerii*" at Harwode. From this it is evident that the roof was embattled as in Norman buildings. Between the towers at the east end are the remains of a projection, issuing from the roof, from which boiling lead and other missiles might be hurled upon the besiegers in the event of any attack.

THE VILLAGE.

The History of the Village of Harewood is, in a great measure, connected with the history of its lords and castle. Formerly it was a large and flourishing market town, compared with the neighbouring towns of that period. In the Lansdowne Mss. vol. 915, fol. 133, Harewood is mentioned as a market town, the market day being Monday; while in another list in the same volume the market day is omitted, as if it had fallen into disuse. James Rither, Esq., of Harewood Castle, writing to Lord Burghley, the great statesman of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1570, says:—"Harewood is a great thoroughfare town from Lancashire and the west countries to York."* Independent of the domain attached to the castle and to Gawthorpe Hall, and the inhabitants connected therewith, he states that there were within it at that time 23 freeholders, besides a large number of tenants and many bondmen. The charter for the market and fairs was granted as I have previously stated to Warin Fitz Gerald, about the year 1209, the tenth year of King John. The market day was Monday, or as it is expressed in the charter, "the day following the sabbath." The following is a correct copy of the charter from the Dodsworth Mss. with a translation:—

Carta War' fil' Ger'. } J D'i gra' etc'. Sciatis nos c'cess' 't
 } hac carta n' cf'i Warin' fil' Ger' 't he'dib's
 suis, q'd h'ant unam warennam apud Harewud i' comit' Ebor
 't j. fe'a ibide' sing'lis annis p' t's dies durat'a, scil'et p'ma die

* In the history of the castle, this letter is printed *in extenso*.

Jul' 't duabus diebus sequentibus, 't q'd h'ant ibide' j m'catu sing'lis septem p' die' Sab'i, ita t'n q'd p'dca f'ia 't m'cat' no' sint ad nocum'tu' vicinar' f'iar' 't vicinorum mercatorum. Q'r vo' 't fi' p'cipim' q'd p'd'cus War' 't h'edes sui h'ant 't teneat, i' p'dc'o man'io suo de Harwud p'd'cam warenn' cu' lib'tatib' 't lib'is c'suetudinib' ad huj'modi warenn'a' p'tin' 't p'dc'am fia' 't p'd'cum m'cat, bn' 't i' pace, libe' 't q'iete, cu' om'ibus lib'tatibus 't lib'is c'suetudinibus q's villa de Richemund' h't sic' p'd'cum (est) T. d'no Wint' e'po; G. Roff e'po; J. Bath' e'po; G. fil' Pet' com' Essex; W. com' Sarr' com' Albrico; Rob' fil' Walt'i; Will'o Bri'w; Will'o de Cantilup'; Joh'e Marescall'; Joh'e fil' Hugh'; G. Lut'ell. Dat' p' man' H' de Well' archidi' Well', ap' Lame'h, xvj die Febr', ano' r n. x°.

The following is a free translation of the above:—

“Charter granted to Warin Fitz Gerald.

John, by the Grace of God, &c. Know ye that we have granted, and do by this charter confirm to Warin Fitz Gerald and to his heirs, the possession of one warren at Harwood, in the county of York, and to hold one fair there every year, to continue for three days, to wit, on the first day of July and the two following days, and also to hold one market there every week on the Monday, yet so that the aforesaid fair and market do in no wise interfere with the neighbouring fairs and neighbouring markets. Wherefore our will and pleasure is, that the aforesaid Warin and his heirs have and hold in their aforesaid manor of Harwood, the aforesaid warren, with the liberties and free customs pertaining to a warren of this kind, and the aforesaid fair and market well and peaceably, freely and quietly, with all the liberties and free customs belonging to our town of Richmond as is aforesaid.

Witnesses hereto are the Lord Bp. of Winchester; George, Bp. of Rochester; John, Bp. of Bath; George Fitz Peter, Earl of Essex; William, Earl of Salisbury; the Earl Albrich; Robert Fitz Wallis; William Briwon; William de Cantilupe;

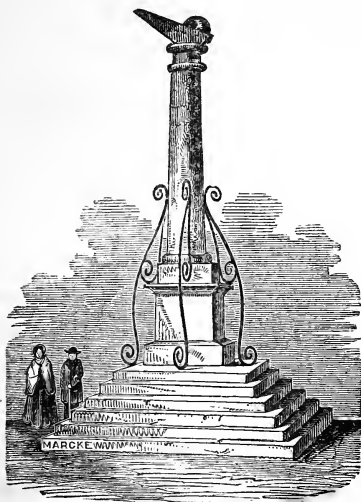
John Mareschal; John Fitz Hugh; George Luttrell. Given by the hand of Henry de Wells, Archdeacon of Wells, at Lambeth, the 16th day of February, in the 10th year of our reign."

The charter seems to have been renewed at various times.

In 8 Hen. IV., A.D. 1407, Sir Richard Redman obtained a grant for a fair and free warren in Harewood; and in 23 Hen. VI., A.D. 1445, Sir William Ryther got a patent for a market, fair, and free warren in Harewood; and in 1633 Lord Strafford obtained a confirmation of all these previous grants. Jewel says, (probably upon traditionary authority) "that it is not many years since corn and other produce were brought here for sale in great abundance." This statement however is I fear incorrect. Mr. Rither in the letter previously quoted says "that it is necessary to apportion lands to each cottage, and found a school, for the better restoring of the town of Harewood to its ancient state, *having been once a market town*, and fairs in it, standing very well for both." The market therefore had evidently fallen away previous to the year 1570. A market house or toll booth, or as it might more properly be called, a town's hall, with six butchers' shops underneath it, stood in the Wetherby road, but when it was pulled down I have not been able to discover.

In the bill of sale, issued by the Earl of Strafford, 10th Nov., 1656, it was then standing, and in a large old map of the village, in my possession, it is inserted; but it is exceedingly probable that it was pulled down shortly after the above date.

A market cross also stood in the centre of the Wetherby road, a little below the intersection of the roads, and about fifty yards higher up than the market house.



It stood upon a large stone pedestal, and was approached by a quadrangular flight of seven steps, very broad, where the neighbouring farmers used to stand, and dispose of their butter, fowls, eggs, &c. It was re-erected, A.D. 1703, by John Boulter, Esq., and in the year 1804, when the road was lowered, it was taken down and destroyed. This is to be regretted, it might have been re-erected in another situation, if that was inconvenient, and would have been in the present day, not only an ornament to the village,

but a relic of the past, of which the villagers might have been justly proud. On the top of this cross there was a knor and spell, a game for which the village was celebrated in old times, while close to the toll booth there was a strong iron ring fastened to a large stone, where the villagers used to enjoy the barbarous amusement of bull baiting. Bear baiting also was a favourite but cruel pastime with them, and foot ball was so commonly enjoyed, that a large field called the Foot Ball Garth can still be remembered by many of the old inhabitants. The July fairs have fallen into disuse, but in their place, the sheep fairs which are held upon the second and last Mondays in October, seem to increase in importance every year. From twenty to thirty thousand sheep exchange hands at these two fairs. A weekly market for calves was also held here until very lately, this also has entirely disappeared. Thoresby in his Diary, A.D. 1690, says "that he visited his friend John Boulter, Esq., at Gauthorpe Hall, and that the market was one of the most remarkable for calves, in these parts. We met (he says) several scores for Leeds alone."

The greatest alteration however in the village has been in its roads. The Tadcaster and Otley turnpike road went by the vicarage, through the park, and past the church, leaving it a little to the left. An old mile stone, still standing near to the nursery ground, points out this road. The Leeds and Harrogate old turnpike road branched from this, and taking a very circuitous route through the north park and past the quarry, emerged into the present road, near to the toll bar close to Harewood Bridge. Nearly the whole of this road can still be traced. At the

curve in the north park there was a toll bar, which, in 1753, was the scene of a remarkable riot, arising out of the popular discontent and opposition, to the turnpike act. A large body of riotous men from the manufacturing districts in the neighbourhood of Leeds, sent a message to Edwin Lascelles, Esq., the first Lord Harewood, that they intended to demolish the bar.

Preparations were accordingly made for their arrival, and on the afternoon of the 25th June, 1753, about 300 men, armed with swords and clubs, appeared coming through Weardley. Mr. Lascelles, at the head of about eighty of his tenants and workmen, well armed, saw them advancing, and met them in Mill Green, a field not far from the bar, and after a severe fight, in which many were wounded on both sides, he succeeded in taking about thirty of the rioters prisoners, ten of whom were subsequently committed to York Castle. The mob was greatly exasperated at their defeat, and they threatened to pull down Gauthorpe Hall. The dragoons came from York, and were quartered at Harewood and Harewood Bridge, when an express came for them to quell the tumult in Leeds.

A body of 500 rioters had assembled in Briggate, the riot act was read, but this being disregarded, and the mob proceeding to acts of violence, the soldiers were ordered to fire, which they did, eight were killed and fifty wounded, many of whom afterwards died of their injuries.

Formerly there were six public houses in the village, the Crown, at the bottom of the town; the Star Inn, in

Bondgate; the Shoulder of Mutton, above the vicarage; the Red Lion, and the Black Bull, near to the square; and the White Hart, on the Lodge Green. Upon a casual examination of the registers, I find the following entries of interments which corroborates, in some degree, this number of Inns. Probably had a close examination been made, many others might have been found of an earlier date:—

Henry Craven, of Harewood, Innkeeper, buried 10 Feb., 1757.
 Robert Hollings, of Harewood, Innkeeper, „ 23 July, 1762.
 Thomas Liversedge, of Bongate, Innkeeper, „ 24 Sep., 1768.

About the year 1755, Edwin Lascelles, Esq., built a range of buildings on the Wetherby Road for a ribbon manufactory, but it was discontinued soon after. No doubt the project originated in a desire to introduce a suitable occupation for the unemployed of the district, and was discontinued when labour became scarce. The following entries in the register prove, however, that the manufacture was carried on for some time:—

Samuel Simpson, ribbon maker, buried 25 March, 1761.
 James Langstaff, ribbon weaver, „ 14 Jany., 1764.
 Henry Pulleine, ribbon weaver, „ 2 May, 1765.

The factory was turned into cottages, and their singular appearance in the present day evidently betokens the transformation. Other manufactures were also occasionally carried on, for frequent mention is made in the registers of Stuff Weavers, Linen Weavers, Cloth Weavers, and Wool Combers, as residing not only in Harewood but in various other parts of the parish. During the

past century, however, no efforts have been made either to introduce or encourage local manufactures. The village is purely an agricultural one, and its appearance is so thoroughly rural, that it might be 100 miles away instead of standing on the confines of one of the busiest manufacturing districts in the world. The neighbourhood is remarkable for its salubrity and its pure and bracing air. The following entries, taken from one of the register books, prove that the inhabitants live to a great age:—

William Pulleine, of East Keswick, aged 92 years,	buried 21 June, 1679.
John Booker, aged, as he said, above 100 years,	„ 8 April, 1680.
Jane Bickerdike, of Harewood, widow, aged 90 years,	„ 14 Dec., 1759.
Dorothy Maud, of East Keswick, widow, aged 91 years,	„ 12 July, 1767.
William Bradley, Weardley, farmer, aged 95 years,	„ 23 Aug., 1777.
William Mawson, Weeton, labourer, aged 95 years,	„ 12 April, 1767.
Hannah Matthews, Bongate, widow, aged 91 years,	„ 8 June, 1774.
Samuel Craven, Harewood, farmer, aged 99 years,	„ 27 Jany., 1784.

An examination of the modern registers would have extended this list considerably. At the present time the number of octogenarians in the village is wonderful, considering the population. The houses are well supplied with water, brought from Hollin Hall to the reservoir near Stockton. The whole of the works were carried out at the expense of the late Earl of Harewood, and are a great boon to the inhabitants.

The only dissenting place of worship is the Methodist Chapel, converted out of two dwelling houses and opened in the latter part of the year 1815. By the accompanying extracts from the registry books of York Minster, it will be seen that Methodism was in existence here so early as 1772. The Methodists continued, however, to worship in private houses until the year 1815, when the second

Earl of Harewood granted them the premises they now occupy, for which they pay the nominal rent of 5s. per annum.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed being Protestant Dissenters, do intend to make use of the house of William Pool, of Harewood, in the West Riding of the County and Diocese of York, for the publick worship of Almighty God. As witness our hands this 2nd day of March, 1772.

RICHARD HARGREAVES, JUN^r.

RICHARD WILKINSON.

RICHARD SNOW.

WILLIAM POOL.

GEORGE HUNTER.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed being Protestant Dissenters, do intend to make use of the house of William Thompson, in the town and parish of Harewood, for the publick worship of Almighty God. As witness our hands this 28th day of March, 1796.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, + his mark.

RICHARD SNOW.

ABRAHAM BARRETT.

WM. POOL.

RICHARD SNOW, JUN^r.

JAMES HORNER.

JOHN LABRON.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed being Protestant Dissenters, do intend to make use of the house of Edmund Parker, in the town and parish of Harewood, for the public worship of Almighty God. As witness our hands this 28th day of March, 1796.

EDMUND PARKER.

JAMES HORNER.

JOHN LABRON.

WILLIAM POOL.

JOHN INGHAM.

SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

The following extract from the same books will also shew that some Quakers resided in the township:—

“York, 25 Sep., 1740. The house of W^m. Wright, in the parish of Harewood, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was registered in the Registry of the Archbishop of York, as a place of religious worship for the people called Quakers, upon the request of Jonathan White.”

This house was situated at Lofthouse, and tradition says that the Wrights were a quaker family, possessing a small freehold running into the park. Mr. Lascelles wished to purchase this piece of land, but the quaker drily replied, “Harewood belongs to me and thee.” The fact of their being a quaker’s burial ground at East Keswick, shews that they were rather numerous in the neighbourhood.

The annexed entry from the register of burials, is the only one I have met with, shewing the existence of a Roman Catholic in former times:—

“Ralph Lomas, of Hollinghall, a *Papist*. July 9, 1765.”

The only Dissenters at present existing throughout the entire parish are the Wesleyan Methodists, who have chapels in most of the villages, which are particularized under their respective places.

THE SCHOOL.

The Old School, with the two houses for teachers, was built about the year 1768, by Edwin Lascelles, Esq., the first Earl of Harewood. This continued to be the place of education for the rising generation until the year 1845, when the present commodious school was erected. It is entirely supported by the Countess of Harewood, and is liberally supplied with the most approved books and apparatus for the work of instruction; and while voluntarily placed under government inspection, it has always been carefully tended and watched over by the Earl and Countess of Harewood and the various members of the family.

The various public meetings are held and lectures given here, the room being capable of accommodating about 300.

It is a matter of surprise, considering the ancient character of the village, that no school was established in earlier times. Thoresby mentions that Mr. Boulter had founded one, but I have not been able to learn any particulars respecting it. Mr. James Rither attempted to establish one, but from some cause or other the scheme failed.

The following letter written by him to Lord Burghley, the great Statesman of Queen Elizabeth, is exceedingly valuable and interesting, giving a lively picture of the inhabitants of the township in his day. Had his scheme

been carried into effect, the village would have possessed in the present day, a richly endowed grammar school.

Lansdowne Mss., vol. 29, folios 51 and 52.

"A forme devised for the erection of a free skoole and releefe of the poore wthin the parysh and mannor of Harwode. Ebor. by James Rither.

Ovid,

Certe ego non patiar Jovis Incunabila Creten

Qui meus est orbis tantum contingere monstrum.¹

Yf the Just Kinge Minos² wold not indure such a monster as one wyked woman to come into his country, (moste honorable lord) pardon myne unequall comparison of a cottage wth a kynkdom. I cannot without greefe suffer so many evell disposed persons as lyve round about me wthin my littill cyrcle the mannor of Harwood, *qui meus est orbis*, and wher such as I am discendid from have had a kinde of governm^t under her Mai^e most worthy progenytors sythence the tyme of Kinge John, who first did charter the mannor wth many libertis, being then in the pocession of Warren Fytts Gerald, the said Kynge's Chamberlayne, to whom y^t cam from Courcy, his dapifer, ere this towen was great as that w^{ch} had xxiiij freholders wthin y^t besydes other tennants and many bondmen, but to the whole mannor. In tymes passid ther belonged a gross at the least, for ther ar wthin the boundere xx^{ty} towens and hamletts, w^{ch} for the more part were all given out to

I tak yt that the landes gyven to religius howses from this mannor amount-eth to v markes by year of old rent, they had then so bewitched noblemen and gent wth promyse of salvation of the sowles of their ancestors and selves, and prosperity to their offspring.

religius howses and to other temporall fre tenants. This towen and paryshe (consydering the quantyty) for many poore and yll disposed people is not easily machable in all the north partes. The causis ar thes, ther ar many howses and cottagis wthin yt that have lyttell or no

1. I would not suffer such a pest to come

To Crete, Jove's nursing place, my hearth and home.

2. Minos, a famous King and Law Giver, of Crete, remarkable for his equity.

ground lyeing to them, so that if thes tennants keepe cattall or sheep, as they may do, upon the comons in somer, they cannot in wynter releve them wherth to lyve. The cause occasionyng thes yll people (is the general defect of the country) lack of education or right institution of ther yowth. From the skoole and rod a chyld will wth a good will go to an occupacon, but from an idell lyfe they have no lyft to remove to a better trade and abide at y^t, neythler ar maysters desyerus to intertayn such as slothe and idellnes have attachid. Nowe the reson of thes landless houses cam first by the risynge of Judge Gascoign, whose father, a rich freeholder wthin that mannor, did buy out betwen them first all the freeholders wthin the towenship of Harwod, wher ther owen howese stood, and so layeng the landes to make a demayn, left the tenements wthout ground as yet they remayn, but plentyfully stored of begars and barrators.¹ The Judge's posterity have sythence bought out many freholders in other partes of this mannor, another cause of thes poore ys that ther hath ben many cottagis erected for almose howses² by the lorde. Thes howses and cottagis as they ar will never be empty nor well fylled. To bring thes tennants by compulsion to better traydes of lyfe is not possible, as they ar nowe in need, for necessitye and custom ar more mighty than perswasion and constraynt; agane, hungar and famyn cannot be bryddled wth hope and fear, entysments and correction hav ben long put in experyence and wer in vayn, neyther can thes faltes be remedyed any way unles need ydlness and yll educacon, w^{ch}

Ther ar a kinde of people in thes partes that claym a lyberty to do and say what they list, because they have nothinge to lose but bare lyfe, w^{ch} they will not hasard, yet go so neer yt somtymes till the rope gett beyond them. This is yll suffred and makyth many barrators.

ar the rootes of thes weedes, be pluckid up. Therefore to redress thes mysorders (right honourable) ther is a help at hand, so yt may be countenancyd by y^r.

honorable favors against such as ar indyferent eyther to do no good themselves, or to hynder others that wold do good, ther is wthin the boundare more wast then inclosyd groundes. The commons ar esteemyd to viij thousand acares for the more

1. Cheaters, people who excite suits at law.

2. Alms houses.

part good ground, and so proud as sheep can not stand long that ar heathyd on the lowyst and fattyst partes. My desyer is to lay to every of thes howses and cottagis for ever iij acres of this comon, to be inclosyd from the most noysom w^{ch} is the most fertyll soyle throuout the segnory, for wh^{ch} the tennant shold pay but xij^d an acre, being easily woorth v or vj^s at the least, the rentes of w^{ch} shall be given to the maintenance of a free skoole for ever; and for that the nombre of thes acres will not reach to a competent portion for the maintenance of a skoole maister and usher, for suply of that defect, and for the better restoringe of the towen of Harwode to his ancyent state, havinge ben once a market towne and faires in it, standing very well for both, and by charter renewyd in this tyme of our most gratius soveraigne that now is. I wold also hav an ox pasture (w^{ch} they greatly neede) and a cow pasture for thes poore cottigers, taken up to the tennants of Harwode by rate of xij^d a kow, and ij^s an oxe, the rent to go in lyk manner to the said skoole, and whether thes howses belonge to lord or freholder, no fyne nor forther rent to be taken of any tennant for thes groundes upon paine of forfeiture, and yf by jury any of the tennants shal be attaynted of certayn mysdemeanors and faltes, ther ground shold be forfeittyd, but no forfeiture longer then for one year w^{ch} shold for that time go to the proffyt of the poorest and most impotent people of the parish, and one of thes faltes shold be the not sendinge ther children to skoole or other honest employm^t at a certayn age. By thes means myght the elder sort (now for the more part of the year idell) be exercised in ther grounds and about ther cattell when they were not fast awood, and be well able to lyve by ther industry ground and comon, w^{ch} yf they will not do, then without skrupell of conscience they may be punished or put of, because they may lyve lawfully and will not. Nowe the younger sort shold by learnyng good letters be kept from evill actions; agane, the rycher and more able sort shall be easid of thes poore, that nowe ly all upon ther releef, they shall also lyve free from the breakage of ther howses and barnes, and all kindes of pilferings dayly comyttyd; and that w^{ch} moveth my compassion the

more to thes poore people is, that I may hav the most of them to woork with me any woork they can do after ij^d a day and meat be y^t never so longe, themselves in hay time for iij^d, in harvest for iiij^d a day, and yf they might be allwais thus set a work they wold lyve well, and w^{ch} truth this showeth, that the people wold do well with good guydance and assistance of superiors. And though this be agreed unto of all thes people and that by law I might inclose much more to my pryvat use and self profyt, yet y^t will be countermyned of som of hyer powers y^t be not supported. My hope is also that the ensample of this will do much good, because y^t ys in a place neer the mydest of the country, somewhat more leanyng toward the soon. I rest upon your lo^{ps} resolution herein, as in all other thinges I may debate, but will determyne nothings of weight wthout your lo^{ps} censure.

Anglia privata est, res semper publica Cecil

Insula regnandi, major in arte, minor.*

tibi devotissimus,

J. R.

* England a private person is, for Cecil is the state,
England though little in extent, in art of ruling great.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

This was established in the month of March, 1853, at a public meeting presided over by the late lamented Earl of Harewood. It is held in a large commodious apartment in a partially occupied house, most generously granted for the purpose, and comfortably fitted up with tables, &c., and lighted with gas from a private gasometer. The objects of the institution are fivefold, viz.:—Reading Room, Library, Lectures, Evening Classes, and Branch Libraries.

Each of these departments is carried out with much spirit, the Library embracing about 800 volumes, upwards of 300 of which were granted by the Dowager Countess of Harewood from a parochial library in the village. The Lectures are given every fortnight from October until April, and are well attended. The Reading Room is well supplied with papers, periodicals, and chess boards, for the instruction and amusement of the members. The number of members is about 100, and the institution may be said to be self-supporting, there being a gross balance of income over expenditure of £27 3 7½, for the three years 1853-4 and 5. The following notice is taken from the Parliamentary Educational Blue Book for the years 1854-5.

“ Amongst the cheering signs of the last Educational year, I must not omit the many good School-Libraries, Reading-Rooms, and similar Institutions, which, under different names

and circumstances, have been formed in all parts of my district, in villages as well as in towns. One of the most conspicuous of these is in the village of Harewood, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Harewood, which in its room, rules and collection of books, periodicals, and newspapers, offers almost everything to the inhabitants of the village, which can be desired for their intellectual and social improvement."

Connected with the history of the village some account must be given of Thomas Maude, Esq., the author of the *Verbia*.* He was born in Harewood in the year 1717. Having been brought up to the medical profession, he sailed as surgeon in the *Barfleur* with Captain Lord Harry Powlett. On returning he became steward for the estates of the Duke of Bolton, and resided at Bolton Hall in Wensleydale. He afterwards erected Burley House, near Otley, where he spent the latter part of his life. His principal poems are "*Wensleydale or Rural Contemplation*," and the "*Verbia or Wharfedale*," dedicated to Edwin Lascelles, Esq. He died in 1798. The following extracts evince poetic powers of a high order, and possess much local interest.

As Artists borrow some illustrious name,
And on its wide spread base erect their fame,
So I ambitious to adorn a tale,
Must of expediency myself avail.
In yonder fields near Harwood's splendid dome,
Where pleasure dwells, and Freedom feels at home,
Where ease and elegance their charms combine,

* *Verbeia* was the Roman patroness of the Wharfe, as appears by an inscription dug up at Ilkley, the *Olicana* of the Romans. The stone is mentioned by Camden, and is now existing near the public way in that village.

And sister arts in happy union twine:
 I sportive ranged; there, sipped parental dew,
 When first life's coinage current value knew,
 'Ere prejudice had sown her choking tares,
 And dashed my journey with intrusive cares.
 'Twas there in guileless hour my race began,
 While lib'ral culture, trained me up to man.
 Thanks to that care, whose precepts first inspired,
 Whose kindness cherished, and example fired;
 Whose doctrines taught with philosophic skill
 To rein the sallies of a devious will.
 So ruled a Sire his son with virtuous sway,
 And gave to thought full energy to play.
 Rest sacred shade! here filial reverence raise
 This last memorial of defective praise;
 Nor shall maternal merit rest unknown
 While Phœbus condescends my muse to own,
 Or Duty bids to clasp, the mournful bier
 And lends the heaving sigh, and trickling tear.

It is a singular circumstance that of the many witnesses brought against Charles the 1st. on his trial, two only came out of Yorkshire, and of these two, one was a John Bennet, of Harewood, a glover.* He was an ordinary soldier, and the following evidence which he gave is taken from the state trials:—

“John Bennet, of Harwood, in the County of York, glover, sworn and examined, saith,

That he being a soldier under the King's command the first day that the King's standard was set up at Nottingham, which was about the middle of summer last was six years, he, this

* The other Yorkshire witness was a William Cuthbert, of Patrington.

examinant did work at Nottingham; and that he did see the King within the castle of Nottingham, within two or three days after the said standard was so set up; and that the said standard did fly the same day that the King was in the said castle as aforesaid: and this deponent did hear that the King was at Nottingham the same day that the said standard was set up, and before. And this deponent further saith, that he, this deponent, and the regiment of which he then was, had their colours then given them; and Sir William Penyman being the colonel of the said regiment, the said Sir William Penyman was present with his said regiment at that time.

And this deponent further saith, that there was then there, the Earl of Lindsey's regiment, who had then their colours given them, and that the said Earl of Lindsey was then also proclaimed there the King's General, and that it was proclaimed then there likewise in the King's name, at the head of every regiment, that the said forces should fight against all that came to oppose the King or any of his followers, and in particular against the Earl of Essex, the Lord Brooke, and divers others: and that they, the said Earl of Essex, the Lord Brooke, and divers others, were then proclaimed traytors; and that the same proclamations were printed and dispersed by the officers of the regiments throughout every regiment.

And this deponent further saith, that the said standard was advanced upon the highest tower of Nottingham Castle; and that he, this deponent, did see the King often in Nottingham at that time; that the said forces continued at Nottingham as aforesaid, they continuing there for the space of one month; and that the drums for raising volunteers to fight under the King's command were then beaten all the said county over, and divers other forces were raised there.

And this deponent further saith, that he did take up arms under the King's command as aforesaid, for fear of being plundered; Sir William Penyman giving out that it were a good deed to fire the said town, because they would not go forth in

the King's service ; and that this deponent's father did there-upon command him, this deponent, to take up arms as aforesaid, and that divers others (as they did confess) did then also take up arms for the King, for fear of being plundered.

And this deponent further saith, that in or about the month of October, 1642, he did see the King at Edge-hill, in Warwickshire, where he, sitting on horseback while his army was drawn up before him,* did speak to the colonel of every regiment that passed by him, that he would have them speak to their soldiers to encourage them to stand it, and to fight against the Lord of Essex, the Lord Brooke, Sir William Waller, and Sir Wm. Balfour.

And this deponent saith, that he did see many slain at the fight at Edge-hill, and that afterwards he did see a list brought in unto Oxford, of the men which were slain in that fight, by which it was reported that there were slain, 6,559 men.

And this deponent further saith, afterwards, in or about the month of November, 1642, he did see the King in the head of his army at Hounslow-heath, in Middlesex, Prince Rupert then standing by him. And he, this deponent, did then hear the King encourage several regiments of Welshmen (then being in the field) which had run away at Edge-hill, saying unto them that he did hope they would regain their honour at Brentford, which they had lost at Edge-hill.—*State Trials*, vol. 1, p. 1029.

* How is it possible this fellow could swear the King spoke this to every colonel, seeing it was as they passed by ? and when his colonel was passed by he could hear no more.

STANK.

This place was anciently called Hetheric, and was both a manor and lordship in Harewood. The name Stank implies that it formerly abounded with standing waters or pools, places thus situated being frequently so called in the north of England, probably from Latin "stagnum," or the the French "estang." Thoresby says, "thence over Blackhill, through Eccup and Werdley Hollins to Stank, where is an old camp, to Gaythorp Hall." He subsequently alludes to this camp, and in company with Mr. Boulter examined it. All traces of it are now gone. I have in vain sought for its site, the whole conformation of the place having undergone great changes since Thoresby's time. The farm buildings and workshops belonging to the estate are now situated here. It is a singular circumstance that the Lascelles family were connected with a Stank near Northallerton, previous to the purchase of Harewood.

HAREWOOD HOUSE.

This magnificent and princely mansion stands in the centre of an extensive park, and from its elevated position commands extensive views of the surrounding richly wooded country. It was erected by the first Lord Harewood, then Edwin Lascelles, Esq., the foundation stone being laid by him March 23rd, 1759. The designs were by Messrs. Carr* and Adams, two of the most celebrated Architects of that period. The length is 248 ft. 6 in., width 85 ft., and height 62 ft.

The whole of the stone of which it is built was furnished from a neighbouring quarry. It was finished in the year 1771, and old Gawthorpe Hall was immediately after pulled down. Of late years it has undergone most extensive alterations, both internally and externally. About the year 1843, the exterior was considerably improved from designs by Sir Chas. Barry. The wings were raised, the entire roof was surrounded with Corinthian balustrades, and the magnificent terrace garden was made. In the centre of the north front is a handsome

* Mr. John Carr, born at Horbury, near Wakefield, 1721, twice Lord Mayor of York, rose to the highest eminence as an architect. His practice was very considerable in Yorkshire and the adjoining counties, where he erected many stately mansions, and other public buildings. Harewood House is one of his best works. He died at his residence, Askam Hall, Yorkshire, 22 Feb., 1807.

Mr. Robert Adam, a celebrated Scotch Architect, born at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, 1728. He speedily rose to great eminence in his profession, was appointed architect to the King. Lord Mansfield's mansion at Caenwood, Middlesex, and Luton House, the seat of Lord Bute, are among the best of his works. Returned M.P. for the county of Kinross in 1768, and died in 1792, interred in Westminster Abbey.

pediment containing the arms of the family, supported by six Corinthian columns, 30 ft. in height, which compose the entrance from a flight of steps to a noble hall of the Doric order. The south front hath still superior excellence, and its apparent greater elevation gives it an appearance of the most imposing character. A noble double flight of steps connects the terrace with the library. All the rooms are large, elegant, and costly, several of them having been beautified at a great expense in the years 1851 and 1852, by Trollope, of London. Most of them are adorned with busts, paintings, and other works of art, but the gallery deserves special mention.

This room extends across the whole west end of the house, and is 77 ft. long, 24 broad, and 21 high. The ceiling is embellished with paintings on mythological subjects, by Rebecchi. The walls are adorned with family portraits by Hopner, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and other eminent artists; while around the room is arranged on tables, stands, and cabinets, the most valuable and costly collection of antique china in England. The dining-room must be noticed for the two presentation portraits which it contains, and which will shortly be graced by a third.*

The first is that of Henry, the second Earl of Harewood, a full length portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. At the bottom is the following inscription:—

Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

“This Portrait of the Right Hon^{ble}. the Earl of Harewood when Viscount Lascelles, was presented to the Countess of

* In 1855, the tenantry being desirous of testifying their love and esteem for their landlord, the late lamented Earl, presented him with a full length portrait of his Countess, by Richmond, their subscriptions amounting to the sum of £777.

Harewood, by a numerous body of the freeholders of the county of York, in testimony of their deep sense of his public services during the time of his representing that county in Parliament, and as a token of respect for his distinguished worth."

The second is a portrait of Henry, the third Earl of Harewood, by Francis Grant, R.A. This is a colossal picture, representing the late Earl on horseback, in hunting costume, and is regarded as a most excellent likeness. The inscription is as follows:—

"This portrait of Henry 3rd Earl of Harewood was presented to him by the members of the Bramham-Moor Hunt, as a token of their gratitude to his father and himself for their kindness and liberality in keeping the hounds. January 18th, 1848."

The Park of nearly two thousand acres is probably one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. There are very few places indeed where nature has been so lavish towards beautifying the landscape as at Harewood, and where art has been so successful in embellishing and adorning nature's work. Undulating fields, and sloping hills, sequestered dales, and rippling streams, are some of the picturesque varieties of this charming spot. The gardens and pleasure grounds were laid out by Mr. Brown,* probably one of the most eminent of our English landscape gardeners. The original contract for this one object is

* Lancelot Brown, best known by the familiar sobriquet of *Capability Brown*, born in Northumberland, in 1715, and from being originally a kitchen gardener, raised himself to the highest pinnacle of fame as a landscape gardener and improver of grounds, in which latter capacity he was regarded as "*the oracle of taste*" He also acquired no mean reputation as an architect, and erected several mansions for the nobility. His arrangement of the plantations, pleasure gardens, &c., at Harewood, is generally considered one of his best undertakings, and in several standard works on landscape gardening, is regarded as a model.

stated to have been £16,000, continuous improvements have however greatly augmented this amount, and it may now be regarded as one of the best laid out parks in the kingdom.

The kitchen gardens, stables, &c., are on a scale commensurate with the dignity and splendour of the house; the former abounding with every convenience for producing the finest fruits, flowers, and exotics. The lake covering an extent of nearly fifty acres was made, or rather enlarged, about the year 1775, it is a charming sheet of water, and adds a beauty and grace to the whole scene.

This brief description of the house would be incomplete without some account of the Visit of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in the year 1835, and that of the late Emperor of Russia, in the year 1816. As these are of much interest and importance, the following particulars are appended.

Visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, December 16th, 1816.

His Imperial Highness arrived at Greaves' Hotel, in Leeds, on Monday evening, where the whole retinue remained during the night. Baron Nicholai, Sir Wm. Congreve, Generals Kutusoff and Woronsoff, Messrs. Clinkar and Mansell, Adjutant Perowski, and Dr. Creighton his Imperial Highness's Physician, were the chief attendants; the whole comprised about eighteen persons.

On Tuesday morning, the young Prince and his suite viewed the Cloth Halls, the extensive woollen manufactory of Messrs. Wormald, Gott and Wormalds; one of our principal flax-spinning mills; and the great iron works of Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Wood. About half past three they departed for Harewood House. They arrived there about five, and were

received at the grand entrance by the noble Earl, and by Lord and Lady Lascelles:—the servants in their state liveries lined the hall, and his Imperial Highness was ushered into the saloon by the venerable Earl, and introduced to the numerous party of nobility and gentry assembled on the occasion, and afterwards conducted to his apartments.

At seven o'clock dinner was announced. The costly service of gold plate was in use, and the whole arrangements were of the most splendid and even princely description, but with entire regard to true old English hospitality. A grand concert in the gallery, under the direction of the noble Earl's principal musician, with his Lordship's band, the church choristers, &c., followed; and the glee of the evening was maintained with uninterrupted éclat.*

* The programme as follows is taken from the books of the Harewood Musical Society :—

Overture,	Henry IV.,	Martini.
Chorus,	O Father whose Almighty Power,	Handel.
Song,	Sound an Alarm,	Handel.
Chorus,	We Hear,	Handel.
Song,	O Liberty,	Handel.
Duett,	Come Ever Smiling Peace,	Handel.
Trio,	Disdainful of Danger,	Handel.
Recit and Air,	Last Words of Marmion.	
Grand Chorus,	Glory be unto God,	Haydn.
PART II.		

MS. Grand Symphony,		Gyrowitz.
Portuguese Hymn.		
Song,	In Tattered Weeds.	
Chorus,	Fixed in His Everlasting Seat,	Handel.
Ballad,	Bewildered Maid.	
Chorus,	Let the Celestial Concerts,	Handel.
Duett,	O Lovely Peace.	
Grand Chorus,	Hallelujah,	Handel.
	England and her Brave Allies.	
	God Save the King.	

The Concert was full and complete, about 50 performers in all. Lord Harewood sent his thanks by Mr. White, the Conductor, to the performers, and the Grand Duke expressed his surprise at meeting with so complete a performance.

The following morning, the Earl of Harewood conducted the whole assemblage through the beautiful village and pleasure grounds to the ancient castle and church; at which His Imperial Highness expressed his most unqualified approbation and delight, but peculiarly so on seeing *every* cottager busily engaged in some work of usefulness or improvement on his Lordship's estate. Not less than 200, we hear, are regularly employed in this manner; in fact every labourer in the village wanting work, is instantly set upon it. This was an establishment (as His Imperial Highness very pointedly remarked) worthy an English Baron, worthy every great man's imitation, —such as merited his own adoption at home. The young Prince seems to be completely *on the wing*, active in seeing everything, and zealous for the adoption of English comforts. So familiar, indeed, was His Imperial Highness with the numerous labourers, that he took the spade from one of them and planted several young oaks in a most expert manner. After the gratifying *promenade*, the party partook of an early dinner. With the utmost regret that the visit could not be longer protracted, His Imperial Highness took his leave on Wednesday afternoon, and proceeded to the George Inn, York. On Thursday His Imperial Highness attended the morning service at the cathedral, and the travellers then proceeded to Inverary, the seat of the Duke of Argyle.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

Visit of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria to Harewood House, on Saturday the 12th September, 1835, taken from the *Leeds Intelligencer* of Saturday, 19th September, 1835.

“On Saturday morning last, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, left the Palace of Bishopthorpe, where they had been sojourning with the Archbishop of York, during the Festival, on a visit to the Earl of Harewood, at Harewood House. The Royal Party arrived at a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and were received on alighting, by the Earl and Countess of Harewood, and several

members of the noble Lord's family. A numerous party of spectators from Leeds and the surrounding villages were assembled in front of the entrance hall to witness their arrival; and the Harewood troop of the Yorkshire Hussars, commanded by the Hon. W. Sebright Lascelles, was drawn up in front of the mansion, to do honour to the Royal Party. The bells of the village church were also kept ringing from an early hour in the morning. Amongst the members of their Royal Highnesses' suite, were the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Baroness Litzen, Lady Caroline Jenkinson, Miss Harcourt, Lady Flora Hastings, Sir John Conroy, &c.

Shortly after their arrival. the Royal Party, and the members of Lord Harewood's family, to the number of twenty and upwards, partook of a very splendid luncheon, which was served up in the music room; and in a little time afterwards, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, and some of the ladies of the Royal suite, took a carriage airing through the domains of the noble Earl, but the Princess Victoria was too much fatigued to join the party.

In the evening a very numerous company, comprising the immediate relatives and personal friends and neighbours of the noble Earl, who had been invited for the purpose of rendering due honour to the heiress of the throne of these realms, dined at the mansion. The dinner was of the most sumptuous kind. It was served up in the gallery, which was laid out in the most superb style, the tables almost literally groaning beneath the weight of the gold and silver services of plate, with which they were loaded. Some of the pieces of gold plate at the principal table, were as heavy as one person could carry. A great many persons were admitted to see the arrangements, and they were certainly on a scale both as to splendour and extent rarely witnessed. Covers were laid for about 130; and, in addition to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, we understand there were present, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, the

Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Lord Viscount and Viscountess Milton, Archbishop of York and Miss Georgiana Harcourt, Lady Caroline Jenkinson, Lady Flora Hastings, Baroness Litzen, Sir John Conroy, Mr. Berkeley Portman and Lady Emma Portman, the Hon. William Sebright and Lady Caroline Lascelles, Hon. Henry Lascelles, Hon. Edwin Lascelles; Hon. Arthur, Mrs. Lascelles, and Miss Brooke; Charles Warburton, Esq., and Mrs. Warburton, Lord and Lady Howden, Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Lane, Sir Charles Ibettson, Bart., Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart. and Lady Johnstone, G. L. Fox, Esq., C. Wilkinson, Esq., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Col. Markham, Miss Holbeach, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. H. Ramsden, Benjamin Gott, Esq., John Gott, Esq., Rev. Mr. Dayrell, Rev. Robert Markham, Mrs. and Miss Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Maxwell, Rev. Jacob Marsham, Rev. George and Mrs. Lewthwaite, Rev. W. A. Beckwith, Lord and Lady Stourton and the Hon. Miss Stourton; Rev. Thomas, Mrs., and Miss Barnes; Rev. Ayscough and Mrs. Fawkes, Randall Gossip, Esq. and Mrs. Gossip, Hon. Sir E. M. Vavasour, Bart., and Miss Vavasour, Sir John and Lady Lowther, J. H. Lowther, Esq., M.P. and Miss Lowther, Richard York, Esq., Edwd. York, Esq., John York, Esq. and Mrs. York, William Beckett, Esq., T. L. Fairfax, Esq. and Mrs. Fairfax, Mr. T. and the Misses Fairfax, Rev. D. and Mrs. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Scott, William Prest, Esq., T. D. Bland, Esq., Hon. Mrs. Bland and Miss Bland, Rev. E. Duncombe, Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, Mrs. and Miss Herbert, Mr. and Lady E. Ashe, Mr. Duncombe, Rev. B. Eamonson, Major Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, G.C.B., and Lady Bouverie, Rev. George and Mrs. Fenton, Lady Caroline Fox, Hon. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart and Miss Cathcart, George Banks, Esq., W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq. and Mrs. Stansfield, W. Hatfield, Esq., Rev. A. and Miss Marsden, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Gibbs, R. H. Roundell, Esq., High Sheriff, Major and Mrs. Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Dyke, Hon. Col. Caradoc, Christopher Beckett, Esq., &c., &c.

The royal and noble party sat down to dinner at six o'clock, and soon after ten the company began to separate.

On Sunday the Princess and her illustrious Mother attended divine service in the parish church, and as the day was fine, a tremendous concourse of people assembled. The royal party proceeded to church on foot, and notwithstanding the vast crowd, the greatest good order prevailed. The Duchess of Kent walked first with the Earl of Harewood, next came the Princess Victoria and Miss Harcourt, followed by the Duchess of Northumberland, Countess of Harewood, Baroness Litzen, Lady Eliz. Jenkinson, Lady Flora Hastings, Lady Caroline Lascelles, Duke of Northumberland, Archbishop of York, Lord Milton, Hon. W. S. Lascelles, Hon. Ed. Lascelles, Mr. B. Portman, &c. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess returned the salutations of the spectators. The Church was crowded to excess. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Grundy, and the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York, from the ix ch. of St. John's Gospel and 4th verse, "the night cometh when no man can work."

Upwards of 10,000 people were congregated on their return from church, many of whom waited until the afternoon service, in the expectation of again satisfying their curiosity, but the Earl of Harewood kindly intimating that it was not the intention of his illustrious visitors to go to the church again, they very quietly and speedily dispersed. At ten o'clock the Royal party left Harewood for Wentworth, passing through Leeds."

In the month of August, 1839, Her late Majesty Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, accompanied by Earl Howe and her *suite*, paid a visit to Harewood House *en route* for the north. Her Majesty was escorted from Leeds to Harewood by a troop of the Yorkshire Hussars.

EXTINCT VILLAGES.

There are no less than five villages which formerly existed within the township of Harewood, which are now completely gone, and in one instance, its very site has disappeared and its name forgotten, save in the public records. Some particulars respecting each will be interesting.

STOCKTON.

This is the first of these extinct villages, and is thus mentioned in Domesday Book:—

“In Stochetun Roschel had five carucates and six oxgangs to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. Twenty shillings.”

The remains of this village, half a mile E. of Harewood, occupying a large area, were existing within the last century. It is said that a chapel of ease stood here about the year 1400, but there is no evidence of this, either in the registers of the parish church or in any Mss. which have come under my notice.

As many querns have been found here, I should imagine that it must have been either a station or encampment during the Roman era. Its situation must have been delightful in the extreme. Standing on the summit of a

hill everlooking the valley of the Wharfe in one direction, and in the other the plain of York, while on the north east the Hambledon Hills are distinctly seen. In a list of West Riding villages, given in the Warburton Collection of the Lansdowne Mss., Stockton does not occur, it may, therefore, fairly be presumed that it had ceased to exist as a village prior to the year 1600, and this opinion is further confirmed by the entire absence of the name from most of the documents which I have consulted. It is a singular instance of the duration of a name, when the place indicated has so long ceased to exist, that the two farm houses occupying the site are still called Stockton.

LOFTHOUSE.

This village stood in the park on the left hand side of the Leeds and Harrogate Turnpike Road, just below the iron gates. It was a separate manor, and is thus referred to in Domesday Book:—

“In Lofthuse Alsi and Roschel had two carucates to be taxed. Land to one plough. Ten shillings.”

In the Har. Mss., vol. 802, fol. 81, there are the following entries:—

“Lofthouse, in Harewood, 10 John, 1209. Between Hugh de Lelay and Christian, his wife, demand^d Alan de Collum, tenant of three carucates of land with the appurtenances in Lofthouse, and of five bovates of land with the appurtenances in Brakenholme, the right of Christian.”

In the account of the feodary of the honor of Pontefract, 8 Hen. VI., A.D. 1428:—

“Of the releise of John Wollhouse, of Lofthouse, for one carucate of land, whereof 12 make one knight’s fee, 8s. 4d.”

Out of the leiger of Bolton Priory:—

“Henry, son of Jordan de Lofthouse, gave to the church of Bolton, all his title to a certain croft in Lofthouse.”

In the list of villages in the Warburton Collection, Lansdowne Mss., Lofthouse is mentioned in connexion with all the neighbouring villages, evidently shewing that although there are several villages of this name in the West Riding, Lofthouse in Harewood is meant, and that it was a village about the year 1600.

There were two public houses in Lofthouse formerly, and in the old maps the locality is dotted over with cottages.

In the deed of sale, when the estate was purchased from the Earl of Strafford by Sir John Cutler, I find the following tenant farmers named;—William Hawke, Wm. Smith, John Hopwood, Ann Renton, Robert Wiggin, Peter Wright, all holding farms in Lofthouse. As in the case of Stockton, two farm houses which alone remain to shew where the village stood, still retain its name.

One village, not mentioned in Domesday Book, has entirely disappeared, its very site and name seems to be forgotten. In the Dodsworth Mss., vol. 122, fol. 127, I

found the following entry, which is exceedingly interesting. The Mss. was horridly written, and although I may be mistaken in the name, to the best of my judgment I made it out to be Tonehouse:—

“Tonehouse in Harwood, 2 Ed. II., A.D. 1309.

Tonehouse is
now parcell of
Harwod Parke,
and the house-
ing pulled down

Between John de Valencene and Milisenta, his wife, comp^{ts.}, and John Sampson and Agnes, his wife, deforc^{ts.} of the manor of Tonehouse, and lands in Harwod. To have to the said John de Valencene and Milisenta, and the heirs which the said John shall beget of the body of the said Milisenta; remainder to Helen, syster of the said Milisenta, and the heirs of her body; remainder to Maud, syster to the said Helen; and the remainder wholly to Thomas de Bale, lorte and his heirs for ever, with generall warranty.”

Jewel alludes to a village called Henhouse, fixing its situation about a quarter of a mile east of the castle. He says that it derived its name from the poultry yard of the castle having been there. This, however, I imagine to be a conjecture on his part, there being a large parcel of land called the Hencroft, near the place alluded to. As it lies a considerable distance from the castle, it cannot be the site of this extinct village, which is expressly stated in the extract from the Mss. to be a part of the park. Tonehouse does not occur in the list of West Riding villages given in the Lansdowne Mss., nor do I find it mentioned in any of the documents which I have in my possession.

STUBHOUSE.

Stubhouse, now the name of a solitary farm house, S. W. of Harewood, near to Eccup, was also formerly a large village. According to Domesday Book it was a manor.

“Manor. In Stubhusan, Carle had one carucute to be taxed, Land to half a plough. Ten shillings.”

Henry de Stubhus sold to the nuns of Arthington four acres of land in this manor.

Amicia, daughter and heiress of Geoffrey Woodhouse, gave the homage and service of Richard de Stubhus and his heirs for all the lands which he held here,—being a toft, croft, and seven acres and a half of land, with the meadows thereto adjoining.

To a charter of Kirkstall Abbey, of Henry the third's reign, the name of Henry de Stubus is attached as a witness.

GAWTHORPE.

The exact situation of the village of Gawthorpe is not known. It stood somewhere between the old Hall and the Stank, and its derivation from *Isl. gouke*, the cuckoo, (the cuckoo's village) shews that its position must have been thoroughly rural.

It was a separate village and manor, and is enumerated as such in a list of West Riding towns and villages, in the Lansdowne Mss., vol. 915, fol. 133. It gave the surname to a family as was very commonly the case, the last representative of which, Maud, daughter and heiress of John de Gawkethorp, married William Gascoigne, about the reign of Stephen, 1135. By this marriage it became the property and residence of the Gascoignes, an account of whom is given elsewhere.

Gawthorpe Hall stood about 350 yards south of the present house, at the bottom of the hill, near to the margin of the lake. A portion of its foundations were discovered close to the surface, a few years ago, while draining that part of the park. The early history, both of the village and hall, is involved in much obscurity. Neither of them appears to have been remarkable for any event worth noticing, prior to the birth of the Chief Justice; their subsequent history however is replete with interest. Camden says, "neither is Gawthorpe adjoining hereby to be concealed in silence, when as the ancient family of the Gascoignes hath made it famous, both with their vertue and antiquity." The hall was a fine old manorial residence, more remarkable for the character and position of its possessors than for anything else. In the Plumpton Correspondence is the following:—Robert Plumpton, jun., was married in the domestic chapel of the manor house of Gokethorp, in the parish of Harewood, to Agnes, sister of William Gascoigne, Esq., of that place, and daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., late deceased. The contract of marriage bears date 13th July, 1477, but the licence to the Vicar of Harewood, for its celebration, was delayed till the 13th Jan., 1478."

The Gascoignes, as Lords of Gawthorpe, appear to have been on terms of great intimacy with the Redmans and Rithers, the Lords of Harewood and these families intermarried with each other on various occasions. In this family it continued until the reign of Elizabeth, when William Gascoigne, Esq., had an only daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas Wentworth, Esq. His only son William Wentworth, created a Baronet in 1611, became the possessor of the joint estates in right of this marriage. He was succeeded by his son, the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, who resided at Gawthorp, further particulars of whom are given in another place. When the estate passed into the hands of Sir John Cutler, this was his residence.

Sir John Cutler's successor and heir, Mr. Boulter, (on the death of his daughter) also resided here, and likewise also Mr. Lascelles until the erection of the present house, when the old hall was pulled down, about 1771.

The following tenants were inhabitants of Gawthorpe at the period of the disposal of the estate by the Earl of Strafford to Sir John Cutler:—

GAWTHORPE.

Stubhouse Close, Lodge Hill, and Mill Field,—Rob. Harrison.
High Park,—William, Earl of Strafford.

Timber Garth,—Robert Dickenson, Henry Briscan, Wm. Siddall, John Bywater.

Long Ing,—Wm. Slater, Wm. Jefferson, Robt. Wiggin.

Horse Close and Dove Cote Yard,—John Fox.

Ellar Close, the Oaks, and the Mare Carr,—James Stables.

Oxclose,—John Booker.

Hurd's Farm,—Richard Harrison, Thomas Harrup.

Stank Hill,—John Smith.

ALWOODLEY.

This township is thus referred to in Domesday Book.

Manor. In Aluuoldelie Roschil had five carucutes to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings. *Bawden*.

In Kirby's Inquest, 13 Ed. I., 1285, it is called Alwaldley, at which time the Earl of Albemarle had in it three Plough lands, of which sixteen make a fee, which he held of the King *in capite* by Knight's service. Torre says "Alwoodley, a town within the parish of Harewood, contained 3 car: of land, where 16 car: made a knight's fee held of the Lords of Albemarle." It formed one of the dependant constableries upon the great manor and leet of Harewood Castle, and formerly was the seat of an important family of the same name, although variously spelled, as will appear by the following extracts. To a deed of Kirkstall Abbey, of the latter end of the reign of Henry II., about 1180, is appended as a witness the signature of Henrico de Alwoldley; and to a similar one of Henry III. are attached Willo de Alwadel and Willo de Alwaldeleye. Avice de Romelli granted to the monks of the Priory of Embsay, which her mother had founded, A.D. 1120, the mills in Alwoodley, the abbey was also endowed with lands in this township. In 1324, according to the abbey accounts, the monks received from the mill lands in Alwoodley the sum of five shillings. Appended to this will be found a copy of an inquisition, *post mortem*, held the 29 Ed. I., A.D. 1301. The jurors say, that Roger de

Alwoodley held in his demesnes, the day that he died, two carucates of land, and one water mill, of the Lord the King, *in capite*, by the service of 18s. 8d. yearly, at the manor of Harwood, and doing service at the court of Harwood, from three weeks to three weeks. William, son of William de Collyngham, gave four oxgangs of land, with the third part of the mill in this township, to the monks of Kirkstall.

By the marriage of William Ffranke, son and heir of Robert Ffranke, with Alice, eldest daughter and co-heir of Roger de Alwoodley, the estate came into the family of the Ffrankes, with whom it continued for many years. The following portion of their pedigree, taken from the Harleian Mss., vol. 4630, fol. 210, will be interesting.

“ Nicholas Ffranke, of Alwoodley, son and heir of William, married Ellen, daughter of Mr. Ellis, and had issue William, who died an infant, and Agnes, married to William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Esq. Sir William Gascoigne, the Chief Justice, was the issue of this last marriage, about 1349. Nicholas Ffranke, with Richard de Goldesburgh miles, Ric'o de Arthyngton, attested to the grant of lands and messuages in Brearey and Arthington to the monks of Kirkstall.

William Ffranke, of Alwoodley, second son of William, married Dorothy, daughter of —Paslen, of Redlesden, Esq., and had issue Anthony, and Dorothy, married to Thomas Rickard, of Hecke, Esq.

Anthony Ffranke, Esq., son and heir of William, married Rosamond, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Tempest, and had issue Anthony, who died beyond sea, Robert, Bryan, and Richard.

Robert Ffranke, second son of Anthony, but heir to his father, after the death of his elder brother Anthony, married Alice, daughter of Mr Robert Arthington, of the Launds, but died without issue.

Bryan Ffranke, of Alwoodley, Esq, third son of Anthony, but heir to the estate after the death of both his brothers, married Ann, daughter of Mr. Francis Jackson, of Sharlestone, near Wakefield, and had issue Robert, William, George, John, Anthony, Mary, married to Mr. John Halefield, of Stanley; Rosamond, married to Mr. Thomas Wade, of Plomtree Banks; Priscilla, died unmarried; Frances, married to Mr. Richard Short, of London; Dorothy, not married; and Thomasine, married to Mr. Edward Taylor.

Robert Ffranke, of Alwoodley, Esq., son and heir of Bryan, married Susan, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Moore, of Austrop, near Leeds, and had issue Robert, who died in the late war; Ingram, Edith, Averill; Joan, married to Mr. Walker; Hester, Anne; Grace, married to Mr. Hirst, of York; and Mary.

Ingram Ffranke, son and heir of Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Rogerson, widow and relict of Mr. John Topham.

This manor was sold by the Ffrankes, in 1638, to Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in Nottinghamshire. This Baronet was remarkable for having been married *seven* times, or, as Thoresby has it, "he outdid Henry the eighth in the number of his wives, having been married seven times, while the merry monarch was only wedded six times."

The following were his wives:—

1. Penelope, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.
2. Frances, daughter of the Earl of Cumberland.
3. Mary, daughter of John Eziock, Esq.

4. Isabel, daughter of — Meek, Esq.
5. Anne, daughter of Sir Francis South.
6. Jane, daughter of Antonio Eyre, of Rampton, Esq.
7. Alice, daughter of Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

This Sir Gervase, at his grandfather's death, (whose heir he was) was but four months and eleven days old. He was Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King James I. Created Baronet, 22 May, 9 James I., A.D. 1611, and as Hopkinson says, "he was a compleat Gentleman, and darling of all men. He died lamented by all, 28 June, 1666. His first Lady, which he called his beautiful Penelope (and certainly she was the greatest beauty of the age not only in body but also in mind) died 26 October, 1613, aged 23 years."

Sir Gervase Clifton and Sir John Mallory* were two of fifty-six names posted up during the excitement of Strafford's trial, as Straffordians, for having voted in the House of Commons against the passing of the Bill of Attainder.

Queen Elizabeth made the following distich upon four of her Nottinghamshire knights.

Gervase the Gentle, Stanhope the Stout,
Markham the Lion, and Sutton the Lout.

About the year 1661 the Cliftons sold the estate to Cornelius Clarke, Esq., and, the following year, it was again disposed of to Roger Jackson, Esq., from whose

* Sir John Mallory, Governor of Skipton Castle, an ancestor of the Mallories, of Dunkeswick.

descendants it was purchased by Robert Benson, Esq., the first Lord Bingley, the founder of the Bramham Park estate; this nobleman died in 1731, leaving the property to an only daughter Harriett, who married George Fox Lane, Esq., created Lord Bingley in 1762. On the death of this nobleman, in 1773, the Yorkshire estate was left to Sir John and Lady Goodrich for their lives. This interest expired in 1792, and it then became the property of the late James Lane Fox, Esq. He died in 1821, when it became the property of George Lane Fox, Esq., the father of the present proprietor.

The present hall, a commodious farm house, is the residence of Mr. Midgley, and has been inhabited by his ancestors for four generations. The site of the old hall still remains, with its garden wall and other evidences of its former importance. The hall itself was pulled down about thirty-five years ago, the timber being taken away to repair the mill and other buildings at Scarcroft. Mr. Midgley remembers a tenant living in it for many years of the name of Todd. The rooms in it were very large and wainscotted to the ceiling, and in the barn of the present tenant, a large portion of this old carved oak wainscoting, as much as went round a room six yards square, is still to be seen, serving the purpose of a temporary floor. Of the old hall, all that remains, is a very nice triple window grown over with ivy, and a pointed arched doorway. Some undistinguishable letters are inserted near to the present doorway, but they are too far worn to be deciphered. It occupied a beautiful situation in a sheltered valley, and must have been, in its original state, a noble country mansion. George Lane Fox, Esq., of

Bramham Park, is the Lord of the Manor, the acreage of the township is 1509 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches, and the population, at the last census in 1851, amounted to 164.

Inquisic' 24° Edwardi primi,

Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Angl' Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitan Dilecto et fideli suo Johanni de Lythegreynes Escaetori suo citra Trent Salutem. Quia Rogerus de Alewoldeleye qui de nobis tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum ut accepimus vobis mandamus quod omnes terras et ten' de quibus idem Rogerus fuit seisitus in Dominico suo ut de feodo in Balliva vestra die quo obiit sine Ditone capiatis in manum nostram et ea Salvo custodiri fac donec aliud inde preceperimus et per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de Balliva vestra per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit diligenter inquiratis quantum terre idem Rogerus tenuit de nobis in capite in Balliva vestra die quo obiit et quantum de aliis et per quod servitium et quantum terre ille valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis et Inquisicoem inde distincte et aperte factam nobis sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sine Ditone mittatis et hoc breve T, me ipso apud Ebor 22° Die Februarii anno Regni nostri Vicessimo quarto

Die Mercur prox ante Festum Sci Gregor fuit istud breve receptum

Inquisitio facta apud Harewode in Com Ebor coram Wilm'o de Thorneton Clerico, D'ni J de Lythegreyns Escaetoris Domini Regis ultra Trentam in officio Escaetoris in ipsius absencia constituto die Mercurii proxima post clausum pasch, anno Regni Domini Regis Edwardi filii Domini Regis Henrici vicesimo quarto per Will'um Attebeck, Nich'um Le Bottiller Johannem de Middleton, Robertum Attebeck, Henricu filiu, Jordan Robertum petipas Hugon Wygan, Robertum de Loft-huse, Robertum de Dighton, Robertum Atte Tune End, Ricum

D Chappeman, et Alexandrum M ses: Qui dicunt super Sacr'm suum quod Rogerus de Alewodeley tenuit in D'nico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit unum messuagium quod extenditur ad duodecim denarios per annum et duodecim tofta et duas carucatas terre et dimidiam que extenduntur per annum ad quinquaginta solidos et unum molendinum aquaticum cum pertinentiis in Alewodeley quod extenditur per annum ad octo solidos de Domino Rege in capite per servicium decem et octo solidor et octo denarior reddendorum per annum ad manerium de Harewod, et faciendi sectam ad cur de Harewod de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas et faciendo ad scutagium D'ni Regis quando scutum est ad quadraginta solidos sex solidos et tres denarios et ad plus, plus, et ad minus, minus. Et per servicium reddendi domino Regi per annum tres decim denarios et obolum pro fine wapentagii et dicunt quod reddit Priori De Boulton per annum pro predicto molendino quinque solidos et dicunt quod idem Rogerus tenuit in Neuhale in Dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit unum messugium quod extenditur ad quinque solidos per annum, et tres bovatas et septem acras terre que extenduntur per annum ad duodecim solidos et quatuor denarios et tenuit decem et octo denarratas redditus cum pertin' in eadem villa p' Serviciu' trium Solidor duor denarior unius oboli et unius quadrantis reddendi ad manerium de Harewode per annum et inveniendi per unum diem ter per annum unam carucam et preter hoc unam carucam semel per annum vel duos denar qualibet vice pro voluntate D'ni et inveniendi sex falseces vel sex denarios in autumpno et faciendo ad scutagium. Domini Regis quando scutum est ad xl, s, xjd, et quadran et ad plus, plus, et ad minaus, minus. Et per servicium reddendi Domino Regi jd. et ob p' annum pro fine wapentagij et dicunt quod predictus Rogerus et Alicia uxor ejus que superstes est ten'unt conjunctim dimidiam carucatam t're cum p'tin in Neuhale que data fuit eidem Rogero cum predicta Alic in liberum maritagium que extenditur per annum ad quindecim solidos et tenu'unt illam Dimid' carucatam terre de D'no Rege die quo predictus Rogerus obiit in forma predicta per servicium quinque solidor unius donarii et oboli reddendi per

annum ad manerium de Harewode et per servicium inveniendi per unum Diem ter per annum et preter hoc per unum diem bis per annum unam carucam vel qualibet vice duos denarios pro voluntate Domini et novem falces vel novem denar' in Autumpno et faciendo ad scutagium D'ni Regis quando evenerit xv denar' et ad plus, plus, et ad minus, minus, et per servicium reddendi D'no Regi pro fine wapentagii ijd. Et dicunt quod dum predictum manerium fuit in seis Comitisse Albemarl quod nunc est in manu D'ni Regis ipse tenuit omnia p'dicta Ten' per predicta servicia de ipsa comitissa et similiter per eadem servicia de D'no Rege die quo obiit in forma predicta et dicunt quod Johana Margareta Alicia et Anabilla filliæ predicti Rogeri sunt heredes ipsius Rogeri propinquoiores, et dicunt quod Johanna fuit etatis octo annor' ad festum Purificacios beate Marie proximo preteritum, et Margareta fuit etatis Sex Annorum ad festum Nativitas beati Joh'is proximo preteritum, et Alicia fuit etatis trium Annorum ad festum Annunciacois beate Marie proximo preteritum, et Anabilla fuit etatis unius anni ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula proximo preteritum. In cujus rei Testimonium predicti Juratores huic Inquisicoi Sigilla sua apposuerunt.

TRANSLATION.

An Enquiry in the 24th year of the reign of Edward the First.

Edward by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitane, to his well-beloved and trusty John de Lythegreynes his escheator on this side the Trent, greeting.

Whereas we have heard that Roger de Alewoldeleye, who was a tenant of ours, is dead, we command you to take possession without delay of all the lands and tenements of which the said Roger was seized in his own Lordship within your jurisdiction on the day of his death, and to cause them to be safely kept, until we send you further instructions. And you shall make diligent enquiry under oath of honest and respon-

sible persons within your jurisdiction, by means of whom the truth may be more fully ascertained, how much land the said Roger held of us *in capite* within your jurisdiction, on the day of his death, and also what property he held of others, and by what service, and what is the annual value of those lands with all the outgoing; also who is his next heir and of what age. And this inquisition having been made plainly and openly, you shall send it to us (*sine Ditoné*) under your own seal, and the seals of the persons of whom it was made. This Brief was given by ourself at York, the 22nd day of February, in the 24th year of our reign.

This Brief was received on the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Gregory.

An enquiry was made at Harewood in the county of York, before William de Thorneton, clerk to the Lord John de Lythegreynes, Escheator to our Lord the King, beyond Trent, (being appointed to the office of escheator in his absence) on the Wednesday next after the octaves of Easter, in the 24th year of our sovereign Lord Edward, son of our sovereign Lord Henry: and it was made of William Attebeck, Nicholas de Botiller, John de Middleton, Robert Attebeck; Henry, son of Jordan; Robert petipas of Hugh Wygan; Robert de Loft-house, Robert de Dighton, Robert Atte Tune End, Richard de Chappeman, and Alexander M. fes, who declare on their oath that Roger de Alewoldeleye, held in his own lordship as of fee on the day of his death, one messuage of the annual value of 12 pence, and twelve tofts and two carucates and a half of land, of the annual value of 50 shillings; and one water mill with the appurtenances thereof in Alwoodley, of the annual value of 8 shillings, which he held of the Lord the King *in capite*, by the service of paying 18 shillings, 18 pence, rendered yearly to the manor of Harewood, and making suit at the court of Harewood of three weeks in three weeks, and rendering for scutage to the Lord the King, what the scutage is for 46s. and 3d., and if more, more, and if less, less; and by the service of rendering to the Lord the King thirteen pence halfpenny as a

wapentake fine. And they say that he pays to the Prior of Bolton, for the aforesaid mill, five shillings yearly. And they say that the said Roger held in Newhale, in his own lordship, as a fief on the day of his death, one messuage of the annual value of five shillings and three bovates, and seven acres of land of the annual value of twelve shillings and ten pence, and he held eighteen penny rents with the appurtenances in the said village, by the service of paying yearly to the manor of Harewood three shillings and two pence three farthings, rendering to the manor of Harewood one plough for one day three times a year, besides the one plough once a year, or in lieu thereof twopence at the pleasure of the lord; and of finding six sickles or six pence in autumn, and making a scutage to the Lord the King, what the scutage is at 40s. 11d. and quadrans, and if more, more; and if less, less. And by the service of rendering to our Lord the King three halfpence per annum as a wapontake fine. And they say that the aforesaid Roger and Alicia, his wife, who survives him, held conjointly half a carucate of land with the appurtenances in Newhale, which was given to the said Roger with the aforesaid Alice, as a free marriage gift, being of the annual value of fifteen shillings. And they held that half carucate of land of our Lord the King on the day of the aforesaid Roger's death in the form aforesaid, on condition of paying five shillings and three halfpence yearly to the manor of Harewood, and by the service of finding for one day three times a year, and after that for one day twice a year one plough, or in its stead 2 pence, at the pleasure of the Lord 9 sickles, or 9 pence in Autumn, and on condition of paying to our Lord the King 2 pence as a wapontake fine. They say, moreover, that so long as the aforesaid manor was in the seizing of the Countess of Albemarle, which is now in the possession of our Lord the King, he held all the aforesaid tenements on the aforesaid conditions of the said Countess, and likewise on the same conditions of our Lord the King at the day of his death in form aforesaid.

They say moreover that Joanna, Margaret, Alice, and Anabella, daughters of the aforesaid Roger, are the next heirs of

the said Roger. They say moreover that Joanna was of the age of 8 years, at the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past; and that Margaret was of the age of 6 years at the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed John last past; and that Alice was of the age of 3 years at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past; and Anabella was of the age of 1 year at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula last past. In testimony whereof the aforesaid persons have affixed their seals to this Inquisition.

WIKE.

Wike is thus noticed in Domesday Book:—

“Manor. In Wic Lignef and Glunier had six carucates to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. Eighteen shillings.”

This village which lies about half a mile eastward of the iron gates on the Harrogate Road, anciently formed a dependency of Harewood. According to Kirby's Inquest, 13 Ed. I., A.D. 1285, the Abbot of Kirkstall was Lord of the Manor of Wike.

In the Dodsworth Mss. is the following. “The Prior of Synningtwayt holds a mediety of the village of Wike, the gift of Simon de Montealto, XL annis elaps (forty years previously.)”

In the month of February, 1836, a large urn full of coins was found by James Dent, a labouring man, while planting a pear tree at the end of a house in the centre of the village. There were several hundreds of them, principally small silver coins of the reign of Edward I., but many Scotch and Irish coins, as well as some foreign

sterlings, were mixed with the hoard. The date of the deposit is supposed to have been early in the reign of Edward III., and the reason of the concealment was undoubtedly the unsettled state of Yorkshire during the reigns of the first three Edwards. In that of Edward II., the Scotch made repeated inroads into the county, even spending the winter of 1322 at Morley, ten miles south of Wike, after which they penetrated still further south. An account of this discovery is given in the *Archeologia*, vol. 28, by Messrs. Francis Sharpe and D. H. Haigh, of Leeds. It is to be regretted that this large hoard was so quickly dispersed. I have been informed that for some time after the discovery, they were publicly offered for sale in the streets of Leeds, several of the silversmiths bought largely, and when the Lord of the Manor began to make enquiries respecting them, they were principally disposed of. I have also been informed that the discoverer of the hoard, derived no reward nor benefit from them, the occupier of the property claimed and obtained them.

Wike is situated partly in the parish of Harewood and partly in that of Bardsey. The acreage of the township is 880 acres, and the population in 1851 amounted to 147.

There is a free school in the township endowed by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in the year 1739, with £5 annually. The same benevolent lady also bequeathed a farm, in this township, to the Parish Church of Leeds, which then produced £24 annually; and to the Parish Church of Bardsey the tithes of several farms amounting to £10 clear yearly value.

WIGTON.

This township is not mentioned in Domesday Book.

It is variously spelled in old documents as Wygeton, Wighdon, Wygedone, Wigden, &c. In the time of the Earl of Albemarle, A.D. 1150, Wygeton contained five carucates of land, sixteen of which made a knight's fee. In the returns of the names of the lords of townships, &c., for the purpose of effecting the military levies ordained in the Parliament at Lincoln, IX Ed. II., A.D. 1316, I find the following:—

Wighedon.

Prior de Bolton.

A large portion of the land in this township was appropriated to religious uses. Isabel de Fortibus gave and confirmed this town to the Prior and Convent of Bolton, which was further confirmed by King Edward II., and the Canons had a rent out of the mill here.

In the 9th of Henry III., A.D. 1225, the Prior of Bolton had a grant of two oxgangs in Wigden and Brandon, twelve acres of wood, and one mill, and in 43rd Henry III., A.D. 1257, the King granted the Prior and Convent of Drax, free Warren in Wykedon, and Brandon. In the Compotus of Bolton Abbey very frequent mention is made of this township. The following receipts occur in the year 1324-5. "Lands in Wygdon £1 8s. 3d. The mill in Wygdon £2 10s. 0d. Rev. Nicholas le Wayte pro ten in Wygden £3 0s. 0d.

The following extract is from the Register of Bolton Priory, A.D. 1357. "Peter de Marton gave and quit claimed to Margery, daughter of Warinus, son of Geroldus, all the right which he had in the town of Wigdon, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and the lands and tenements which he formerly gave to Fulk de Brent, late husband of Margery, besides the land which he gave to the Church of St. Mary and the monks of Bolton, and also the land which he gave to Thomas de Wygdon, parson of Harewode."

There is a school and schoolmaster's house in Wigton erected by the township, formerly supported by annual payments from the neighbouring landowners, but latterly from some cause or other, these have been withdrawn. Alwoodley Gates forms a part of the township of Wigton, and is so called from the fact of there having been here two large gates leading to the moorland, before it was enclosed.

The extent of this township is 1294 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches, and the population in 1851, was 147.

RIGTON.

Rigton or Rygton "the town on the ridge" occupies an elevated position on the left bank of the Wharfe. So early as the year 1120, in the reign of Henry I., there is a charter, the grantor of which was the son of Gospatric de Rigton, in Knaresboro' Forest.

Hugh, son of Hugh de Lethelay, gave to the monks at Fountain's a moiety of a mill in Rygton, which Adam, the son of Hugh de Letbelay, quit claimed to him; he also gave the suit of the mill, with a free passage over his land, through this territory to and from the mill, obliging his tenants to repair the dam, &c.; the said Hugh also gave one carucate of land, being a moiety of the whole village, and the service of the freeholders, and their heirs, and the natives there, with their families and cattle; for which John Abbot de Fountains, in A.D. 1244, gave to him one hundred marks, and, in A.D. 1248, 32nd Henry III., Sir William de Middleton, being High Sheriff of Yorkshire, gave security to indemnify the abbot and convent of Fountain's from all suits belonging to Margery de Rypariis, and her heirs or assigns, at her court at Harewood, for what the monks had here of his granting.

By Kirby's Inquest, A.D. 1285, the Abbot of Kirkstall was Lord of the Manor of Rygton.

Robert de St. Andrew hath granted to Richard Aldburgh and to Joan, wife of the same Richard, the whole manor of Riggeton, near Panhale, for ever. 2 Ed. III., 1329. —*Har. Mss.*, 805.

Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devonshire, Baroness of Skipton, confirmed to the monks of Fountain's Abbey the moiety of the village of Rigton

During the Parliamentary wars, this village and neighbourhood lying midway between the garrisons of Otley, Skipton, and Knaresboro' was the scene of occasional skirmishes.

The following extract is from an old tract of that period.

"The Earl of Newcastle's army do now range over all the south-west part of this country, pillaging and cruelly using the well-affected party; and the last week there is a garrison of horse and foot layd at Knaresbro', where they began to fortify the town, and pillage and utterly ruin all the religious people in those parts, and round about them. On Friday seven night last, three troops and some other forces, of which many were French, came from that garrison, and pillaged Otley, and there barbarously used some honest women of that town, and in their retreat to Knaresbro' upon the open forest (Rigton), they took a man and a woman, the man they wounded and beat cruelly, and, before his face, ravished the woman."

On the dissolution of Fountain's Abbey, about 1540, this manor continued in the crown till the year 1556, when it was sold to Sir William Fairfax for £226 7s. 6d. It continued in this family till the year 1716, when it was sold, under a decree in chancery, to Robert Wilkes, Esq., from whom it descended to his great grand-daughter, the only daughter and heiress of Charlton Palmer, Esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, and lady of the Rev. Dr. Pollock, from whom it was purchased by Lord Harewood in 1796. This manor was regarded as part of the Forest of Knaresbro', and to this day it is called Rigton in the Forest. The manor house stood at the east end of the village, the site of which now only remains, including nearly an acre of ground, encompassed by a moat.

There is a Methodist Chapel, erected in the year 1820, and an excellent National School with teacher's residence, was built in the year 1848, at the joint expense of the Earl of Harewood, Lord of the Manor, and the Rev. Henry Blunt, M.A., the late Rector.

The acreage is 3120, and the population in 1851 amounted to 463.

Almscliff or Almia's Cliff, near this village, a group of stupendous rocks on the top of a high hill, require more than a passing notice. The name itself has been the subject of much dispute. By some it is said to be derived from the Celtic "Al" a rock and "Mias" an altar; by others it is said to have derived its name from the distribution of alms, at certain times, agreeably to the tenor of legacies left to the chapel which stood there in the sixteenth century, and was at that time dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The site of the chapel now goes by the name of Chapel-Hill.

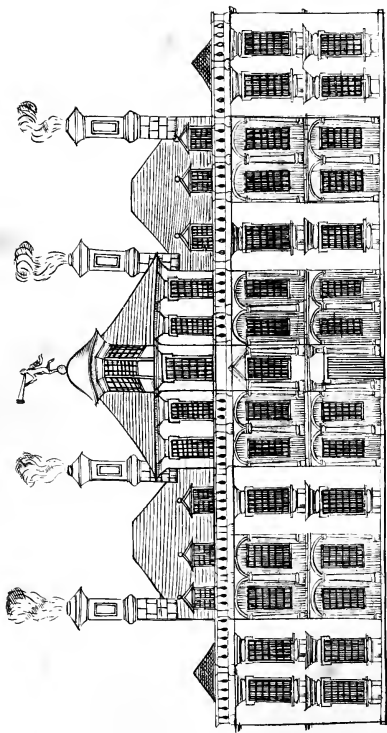
On approaching them from a distance, they appear like some stupendous fabric tumbled into ruins. On the summit of this enormous pile are several of those basins, hollowed in the stone, which Borlase and other authors suppose to have been formed and used by the Druids to collect the water which came from the clouds, as the purest of all fluids, and therefore the most proper for the purpose of purification. There is also a cavity in the form of a parallelogram such as the same author supposes was also used by the Druids to receive the bodies of children, for the cure of particular disorders. Into these basins, the country people hereabouts frequently drop a pin, for good luck, a remnant of superstition not far remote from their supposed original use. The Fairy Parlour is a fissure in the west side of the rock, dipping from N. W. to nearly S. E., and has frequently been explored to a considerable length, but where it ends is yet

a mystery. Not far distant from this are the remains of a rocking stone, which has evidently been cut away to prevent its moving.

There are also two upright stones in the valley below, they are each about twelve feet high, and their shape is that of an irregular wedge, both are much corroded by the action of the weather. The singular shape and position of these stones have lead some to suppose, they were rock idols in those dark ages, when the rude Briton bowed down to the spreading oak, and adored the massive column.

In the year 1776, a young woman, the daughter of a respectable farmer in Rigton, being disappointed in the object of her affections, made the experiment of the lover's leap from one of these rocks, whose height is at least 45 feet; providentially a west wind blew strongly, by which she was carried to some distance and descended so gradually as to receive no considerable hurt. The prospect from the summit of this lofty hill can scarcely be equalled. On one side are sterile and bleak hills, partially cultivated, and in some parts covered with ling; and on the other side the contrast is marvellous, a magnificent view of Wharfedale with its villages, and its river like a silver thread winding through it; on the opposite side the woods of Harewood, with its noble castle, bound the view; while far beyond, the hills of Derbyshire can be distinctly seen at a distance of sixty miles. Its proximity to Harrogate renders it a favourite place of resort for the visitors during the summer months. Altogether it is a remarkable spot, and, apart from its elevated and beautiful position, it is well worthy of a visit from the geologist and antiquary.





The South Front of Arrington

ARTHINGTON.

Although not situated in the parish of Harewood, yet its nunnery standing on the confines of the township and the important position which it occupies in connexion with the parish, demand some notice of its history. The village occupies an exceedingly rural and picturesque situation on the banks of the Wharfe. At the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to the Earl of Morton. The following is the extract. "In Hardinetone, Alward had one manor of three carucates, and two oxgangs and a half to be taxed, where there may be three ploughs, Richard has it of the Earl. There is there one villane ploughing with two oxen, and there are two acres of meadow. Wood pasture two quarentens long and two broad. The whole manor one mile long and four quarentens broad. Value in King Edward's time thirty shillings, now five shillings." What a sad illustration this affords of the desolation to which this part of the country was reduced by the Conqueror. In this large and fertile township, only one inhabitant was found ploughing with two oxen, and the value of the land was reduced from thirty shillings, its value in Edward the Confessor's reign, 1041, to five shillings, its value at the time of the Domesday survey.

It appears that about the middle of the 12th century (1150), Peter de Arthington founded this nunnery, and endowed it as a Priory of Cluniac Nuns,* to the honour of

* See Appendix.

the Virgin Mary. He gave the sight and demesnes of the house which were afterwards augmented by Serlo de Arthington, his son. They were subsequently confirmed by Pope Alexander. The following grants, from benefactors in this neighbourhood, will enable the reader to form some estimate of its worth and position.

Serlo, son of the founder, gave lands in Arthington, called Bedesholme, Huberholme, and all the land between Tebecroft and Soterkeld.

Peter, son of Serlo de Arthington, gave one acre of land in Tebecroft; and Agas, of Arthington, daughter of — Vavasour, Esq., of Weston, gave all she had in the same place. Peter also gave water to supply the mill, and Ralph, son of Geoffrey de Arthington, gave an effort of land with meadow thereto belonging, and lands in Micklehholme, Bedesholme, and the meadow, with an acre of land at the head of Lincroft, and common in the marsh for their oxen and six cows.

Bramhope.—Jeremy, son of William de Marton, gave pasture for 200 sheep here, with common in the pastures, and turbary throughout the whole.

Little Burdun, now called Burden Head.—Serlo, son of Peter de Arthington, gave half an oxgang of land here.

Harewood.—Robert de Lisle, Lord of Harewood, in the 6th year of Edward III., A.D. 1332, for the good of the soul of Margaret, his wife, gave one quarter of wheat yearly at Michaelmas, out of this manor.

Helthwaite, or Helthwaite Hill.—Alice de Romelli, Baroness of Skipton, the devout foundress of Bolton Priory, gave one half of her lands in this place, which was confirmed by Warin Fitz Gerald, the King's Chamberlain, and by William de Curci, her son.

Helewic.—Roger de Fodringhey, Jordan de Risford, and Sigereda, Roger's wife, gave four acres of land in this place, with pasture for forty cattle, twenty hogs, twenty goats, and with easements in his wood, which was confirmed by William, son of Cospatric de Estainecotes and Petronilla, his wife, daughter of Roger de Fodringhey.

Maltby, near Doncaster.—On the 12th January, 1377, 1st year of Richard III., the parish church of Maltby, given to the nunnery of Arthington, was appropriated to it by Alexander Nevill, Archbishop of York, who, in recompense of the damage done to his cathedral church thereby, reserved to himself and successors, out of the fruits thereof, an annual pension of 13s. 4d., and to the Dean and Chapter 6s. 8d., payable by the said religious at Pentecost and Martinmas; and also saved to the perpetual Vicar thereof (who shall be presentable by the religious for ever) the same portion of fruits and profits of the church which the Vicar heretofore used to receive, and also the annual pension of four marks, payable by the said religious at those times whereon the Rectors paid it.

Pool, near Otley.—Simon, son of Robert de Pouil, in A.D. 1258, 42nd year of Henry III., sold to the nuns all his meadows here lying near Wiwarderiding.

Jeremy, son of William de Marton, gave all his land and meadow here, with an effart of land in the same territory called Snetholfeding.

Thomas, son of Isaac de Pouil, in A.D. 1254, 38 Hen. III., gave all his culture of land, extending in length from Milnebeck to the highway leading to York.

Ralph, son of Hamel de Pouil, gave one messuage and two tofts, with half an acre of land here.

Stubhouse.—Henry de Stubhus sold to the nuns four acres of land in this territory.

Avicia, daughter and heir of Geoffrey Woodhouse, gave the homage and service of Richard de Stubhus and his heirs for all the lands which he held here, being a toft, croft, and 7 acres and a half of land, with the meadow thereto adjoining.

The Prioress of Arthington holds one toft and 20 acres of land, the gift of Richard de Stubhus, and one toft and 11 acres of land, the gift of Henry de Stubhus, xxiiij ann : elaps.

Swindon.—Alice de Romelli gave the nuns leave in the harvest time, to have 40 hogs in her wood here, with common pasture for their cattle in the said wood; upon condition that she and her heirs should always place one nun in the said house, which was confirmed by Warin Fitz Gerald and William de Curci, her son, sewer to the King.

Wyton.—Thomas, son of Henry de Scriven gave that land called Paynescroft in this territory, lying near the road to Digton.

Wyverdlay.—John Clerk, of Wyverdlay gave one acre of land in this territory, lying in the Haggess, with common pasture through the whole town.

Sir Alan de Peryngton, Knight, gave a discharge of 4s. rent out of Wyverdlay.

The spirit of charity towards this priory which characterized the elder branches of the family of Arthington, seems to have expired before the reign of Henry VI., for we find that John Arthington "had diverse controversies with the nuns." The matter in dispute was referred to John Thwaites, Esq., of Denton, an eminent lawyer, whose curious award was transcribed, probably by Dods-worth, for the *Monasticon Anglicanum*."

“An Awarde made in the eight and twentythe yer of the reigne of Kyng Harry the syxt by John Thwaites, betwixt John Arthington and the Prioress and Convent of Arthington, touching diverse controversies betwext them.”

“Be the Pope Alexander's bull, confirmeing the gift of Peers, of Arthington, that gaffe them the place the whilk the said abbey is bigged on with all the appurtenances, and the gift of Serle, Peer's son, of Bedesholme, Huberdholme, and all the lands betwext Tebecroft and Souterkeld, and half a ploghe land in Burdon And of the gift of Peers, the said Serle son one acre of land next his land in Tebecroft, and half an caruee of the gyft of his moder in the hede of Lincroft. I, the said John Thwaite, seeing notable evidence be deedes be the whilk Serle of Arthington gaffe Bedesholme, and Huburdholme confirming the gifts of Peers his fader in and to the prioresse and covente of the said nownree, and also a bull of their fundacion with heynous and horrible curseing of disturbance of the said nownree, and be a deed that Peers, son of Serle Arthington giffs and confirms all the gifts that the said Serle and his ancestors gaffe to the saide nownes and be the said deed gaff to the said nownes one acre of land in Tebecroft and allso all the waytre that they may need to make vam a myline with and to thair other usez necessarez. And also that Agas of Arthington daughter of — Vavasur gaffe all her land in Tebecroft, and afterward by another deede made by Raufe son of Geoffray of Arthington giffs and confirms to the prioresse and covent of the said nownree a sart that And alsoe the said lands of Mikelholme and Bedesholme and the meadow wich the thornes and esshes determin and Hubardholme and Milneholme and the Ellers and all the land that is betwext Tebecroft and Souterkeld with meadowes and wodes lying againes the heyway toward Arthington and Gamel—with half a caru' of land in Litte Burdon, and if thai will grynd at his mylne to grynd at xxiiii vessell.—And for thar malt noght giff multer.—And the syte of an olde mylne with a littel sart that lyes betwixt the mylne and the Ellers with other land in Arthington and all the water within his fee for

helping and sustayneing of the said nownree," &c., &c. Mon: Ang: vol. 1, pp 690, 691.

This claim must have thrown the nuns into the greatest perplexity, and their fears must have been excited lest the bulk of their property should be alienated. It terminated however in their favour, and thus far they did not suffer any loss by the litigiousness of John Arthington. They appear to have experienced few changes, very little is said respecting them, for the nunnery never arrived at any importance, nor was it possessed of much wealth. One passage in the award is deserving of notice. It refers to the foundation having taken place with "heynous and horrible curseing" of disturbance. What this refers to is a mystery.

Among the many testamentary interments connected with this Priory are the following:—

Robert de Arthington, by will proved 21st Nov., 1391, ordered his corpse to be laid here.

Richard Everingham, by will proved 8th October, 1482, did the same.

John de Arthington, by will proved 24th March, 1507, was interred here as ordered therein.

Robert de Arthington buried in the church of the nuns of Arthington. 16 Henry VII., 1501.

Although the nuns themselves vowed the estate of celibacy, yet their chapel was used in celebrating marriages, as is evident from the following extract.—*Har. Mss.*, 805, fol. 18.

Henry Arthington married Maud Goldisburgh, of Adel, in the chapel of Arthington, 19th August, 1505, 21 Henry VII.

According to the Collectanea Topographica this Priory was returned at £7 11s. 7½d. under the monastery of St. Mary at York. In 26 Henry VIII., A.D. 1535, the annual revenue was valued at £11 8s. 4d. according to Dugdale; but according to Speed at £19. There were ten nuns in the Priory at the time of its dissolution.

The following is a list of the Prioresses from the earliest known date, taken from Burton's Monasticon.

Time of Election.	No.	Names.	Vacated by.
	1	Agnes de Serevin.....	} Cess.
4th Dec., 1302	2	Agnes de Pontefract, a Nun here.....	
18th Sep., 1312	3	Maud de Batheley, a Nun.....	
	4	Isabel Bautrie	} Mort.
14th Sep., 1349	5	Isabel de Benyghley	
	6	Alice Roucester	} Mort.
19th March, 1463	7	Marjoria Craven	
	8	Kathrine Wilstrope.....	} Mort.
6th Dec., 1484	9	Alice Maud	
17th May, 1492	10	Elizabeth Popely.....	Depriv. Mort.
27th Aug., 1494	11	Margaret Turton.....	
In Septem. Pentec., 1496.	12	Alice Hall.....	
17th July, 1532	13	Elizabeth Hall, a Nun, the last Prioress, who had a pension of £5 pr. ann. assigned to her, which she enjoyed in A.D. 1553. She, with the convent consisting of about nine Nuns, surrendered the priory, which surrender was enrolled on the 26th Nov., 31 Hen. VIII., A.D. 1540, at which time there remained in charge £5 6s. 8d. in annuities, and these pensions, viz: to Elizabeth Vavasour, Katherine Cokel, Joan Thompson, Agnes Pettye, Dorothy Procter, Effiam Ratclyff, Elizabeth Wormwell, Issabel Whitehead, Joan Hales.	} Each £1 6s. 8d.

Its site at the dissolution was granted in the 34 Henry VIII., A.D. 1543, to Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange, and in 1 Edward VI., A.D. 1547, the King confirmed the grant, with the addition of divers messuages, &c., in Arthington, and in the fourth year of the same

reign, A.D. 1550, an additional licence was granted to the Archbishop, allowing him to alienate the same to Peter Hammond and others, as trustees for the use of Thomas Cranmer, his younger son.

Its position, like all monastic institutions, was most happily chosen, standing very pleasantly near the river Wharfe, in a beautiful valley extending east and west.

Of its dimensions, appearance, and materials, we have no idea, not a single trace can be found, not a fragment has been suffered to remain. The bath, which stood some distance from it, and which was pretty perfect some few years since, was pulled down by piecemeal, gradually diminishing every year, until last year it disappeared altogether. As a veritable portion of the original nunnery it was extremely valuable, and its demolition is to be regretted. A few inequalities discernible in the orchard and gardens evidently point out where some portion at least of the house stood. The name is now given to a fine old Hall House, built apparently about the time of Charles 1st. The date, 1585, over the doorway, is generally supposed to have been removed from some other adjacent building. The nunnery and farm house were purchased by the first Earl of Harewood.

The seal of this nunnery is a plain copper one, about the size of a pigeon's egg. The subject is a side view of the Blessed Virgin crowned, but without the infant Jesus, bearing in her right hand a lily. The inscription is imperfect, all that remains being

SIGILL SCE MARIE D' - - - NGTVIV

Sigilum Sce Marie de Arthingtona

This seal is appendant to a deed in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The following copies of deeds of grants to this nunnery have been kindly forwarded to me by George Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley Park, near Wakefield, and are exceedingly valuable and interesting. The names of the attesting witnesses will be read with great delight by local antiquaries.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus filius Hugonis de Creskeld dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi pro salute animæ et heredum et antecessorum et successorum meorum Deo et beate Marie et monialibus de Arthingtona ibidem Deo servientibus, dimidiam acram prati in Keleether quæ jacet inter terram arabilem et fossetam et pratum quod jacet ad caput crofti presbyterii ex parte orientali cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus dictis pratis pertinentibus tenend' et habendam in perpetuam in puram elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni exactione et demanda de me et heredibus et successoribus meis et sciencia est quod quietam clamavi de me et heredibus meis et successoribus meis predictis monialibus in perpetuam unam acram terræ in territoris de Arthingtona scilicet in Breninnges quam de eis tenui cujus unam capud tendit versus mediete et alterum versus boream. Ut autem hec mea donatio et concessis et quietam clamatio firma et stabilis in perpetuam presenti huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Et ego et heredes mei omnia predicta predictis monialibus ubique et contra omnes homines defendemus et Warantizalimus. His testibus : Thomas tune persona de Harewud, Galfrido de Arthingtona, Alano tunc rectore ecclesiæ de Adel, Adam de Thotp, Henricus de Alwaldel, Henricus de Gouketorp, Hugo de Creskeld, Waltero de Lanario, Roberto Stot et multis aliis.

Grant of half an acre of land from Walter, the son of Hugo de Creskeld, to the nuns of Arthington.

Noverint universi presentis et futuri, Quod ego Hugo de Creskeld dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea, confirmavi Deo et beate Marie de Hardington et monialibus ibidem, Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam in incrementum terræ de Hallegard quam habent de dono meo quandam terram que vocatur Henghende flat quandam selionem jacentem inter Haywyine bothem et Hallegard et quandam placiam prati jacentem inter pratum capellani et pratum Jordani de Binghel. Ita vero quod dictus Jordanus de Binghel vel sui assignati teneant dictam terram cum dicto prato una cum dicta terra de Hallegard de dictis monialibus in perpetuum reddendo in de dictis monialibus annuatim unum denarium ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servicio et exactione seculari. Ego vero et heredes mei dictam terram et dictam pratum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dictis monialibus contra omnes homines. In perpetuum Warantizalimus et defendemus. In hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus Domino Galfrido de Hardington, Willielmo de Pluntuna, Ada de Wytuna, Roberto de Wytuna, Henrico de Westchoch, Willielmo de Castelay, Henrico de Gouchthorp, Henrico de Stubhus, Waltero filio Hugonis de Creskeld, Waltero Lanerio et multis aliis.

Grant of Hugh de Creskeld to the nuns of Arthington.

Sciant presentis et futuri quod ego Hugo de Creskeld dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi pro salute animæ meæ et heredum et antecessorum et successorum meorum Deo et beate Marie et monialibus de Arthington ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram et dimidiam perticatam prati in territorio de Creskeld in Hassocher cujus unum tendit versus meridiem et alterum caput super pratum quondam Jordanus de Binghel tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus predicto prato pertinentibus tenend' et habend' in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et libere et quiete ab omni exactione et demanda de me et heredibus meis et successoribus meis. Et ego et heredes Warantizalimus et defendemus predictum pratum cum pertinentiis predictis monialibus in perpetuam ubique et contra

omnes homines. In hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, Thomas tunc persona de Harewud, Aleno tunc rector de Adele, Adam de Ttholk, Galfridus de Arthington, Henricus de Alwadel, Hugo de Gouketorp, Walterus de Lanaris, Henricus de Stubhus, Willielmo de Lofthus, Adam de Winarthel, Hugo de Ougch, et aliis.

Grant of one acre and a half of land to the nuns of Arthington, from Hugo de Creskeld.

The following grants from this township were given to the monks of Kirkstall.

Ralph, the son of Geoffrey de Arthington, gave two oxgangs of land in this township, which William Bakeske confirmed; and Peter de Arthington also granted them pasture for 300 sheep, on the brow of Arthington Bank, in the length and breadth of the parish; he also gave two carucates, and half an acre, with Adam, son of Aschetin and his family; likewise two other oxgangs with William, son of Berenger and his family, together with the land lying between Wharf and Routanford; and also one acre of meadow in Siwardwar, with the land called Calnefall, and the meadow lying between Pyckel and Michelholme.

Peter de Arthington gave eight acres and one rood in this field also to the priory of Kirkstall.

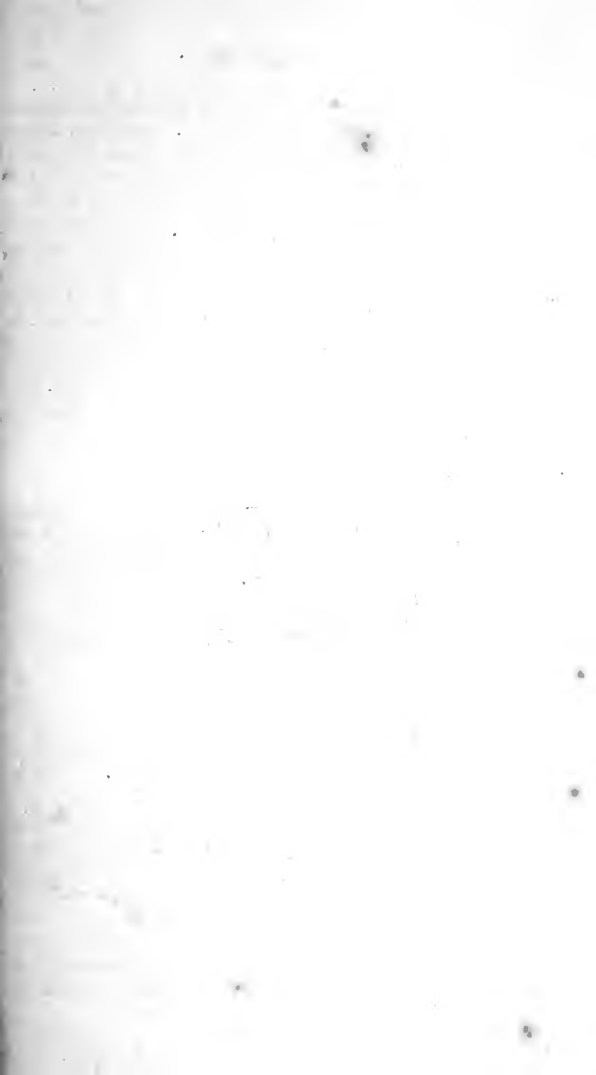
Hoc scriptum indentatum testat quod nos, Johannes Abbas beate Marie de Kirkestall et conventus ejusdem loci concessimus et ad finam dimisimus Laurentius de Arthingtona, totam illam terram cum prato in Arthington banco quam Henricus Forestarius quondam tenuit Habend et tenend predicto Laurentius et heredibus suis usque ad terminam triginta plenarie completorum unde et in pace de nobis et successoribus nostris termino incipientibus ad Pentecost, Anno Domini mccc, duo-

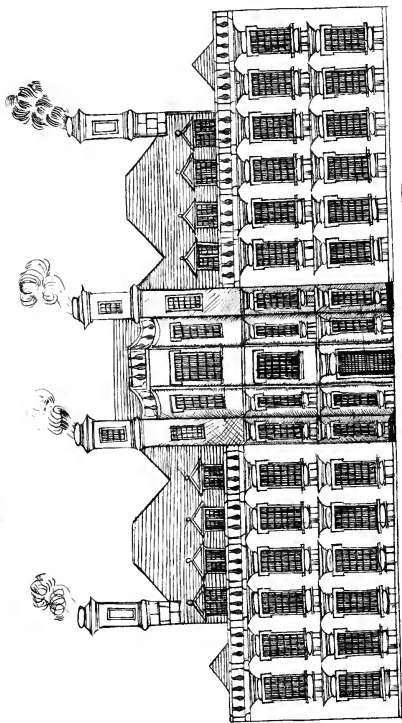
decimo Reddendo inde annuatim nobis vel successoribus nostris viginti denarios argenti ad duos annos terminum per equales portiones scilicet ad festam Pentecost et Sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servicio seculari exactione et demanda. Ita quod per finem dicti termini totam predictam terram cum prato nobis et successoribus nostris sine contradictione vel retinemento alicumque integre revercione Regis vero predicti conventus et successores nostri predictam terram cum prato predicto Laurentius et heredibus suis usque ad terminum triginta annorum plenarie completorum contra omnes homines Warrantizalimus. In cujus rei huic scripto indentato utrumque pars alternati finem apposuerit sigillum. His testibus Domino Ricardo de Goldesburgh militis, Waltero de Mideltona, Riccardus de Wiggetona, Willielmo de Ilketona, Roberto de Dichton, Data apud Kirkestall in die sancti Ambrosii Episcopi anno supradicto.

Lease from Kirkstall Abbey to Laurentius de Arthingtona, of the whole of their land with a meadow in Arthington Bank, which Henry Forestar formerly held, A.D. 1312.

Small seal attached to the deed in brown wax, with this inscription :—Sigillum Conventus de Kirkestall.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Andreas de Adele, dedi concessi, et hac mea carta presenti confirmavi Jordans de Bingelay et assignatis suis et eorum heredibus, tres acras terræ in Ardigtona jacentes inter Arthingtona et Creskelde quas Walterus filius Hugonis et Johannes Hardegay quondam tenuerunt cum tofto et crofto, et cum omnibus pertinentiis, tenend et habend predicto Jordano vel assignatis suis et eorum heredibus, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere quiete honorifice et integre cum omnibus aysiamentis et libertatibus liberis communibus in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et molendinis, et in omnibus locis ad predictam terram pertinentibus infra villam





The North Side of Abington

et extra sine aliquo retinemento reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duos denarios scilicet annuatim ad festum Pentecost unum denarium ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servicio et demanda omni re ad terram pertinente et pro predicta donatione et concessione dedit mihi predictus Jordanno tres marcas argenti pro manibus. Et ut hec mea donatio firma sit et stabilis hanc cartam sigillo meo roboravi. Et ego et heredes mei Warantizalimus illi vel assignatis suis et eorum heredibus predictam terram cum pertinentibus ubique et erga omnes homines in perpetuam. His testibus Galfrido Arthingtona, Hugo de Creskelde, Ada de Wytona, Henricus de Alwaldelay, Henricus de Stubhus, Alano de Brearehahe.

Grant from Andreas de Adele to Jordano de Bingelay, of three acres of land in Ardigtona, lying between Arthington and Creskelke (Kirkskill).

From the previous account of Arthington Nunnery, it will be seen that the Arthingtons were a family settled here in very early times. Cyril de Arthington lived about the year 1100, and from this time up to the year 1681, the estate descended regularly from father to son, upwards of 500 years. In this year Henry Arthington died without issue, and the estate passed to Cyril Arthington, a descendant of a younger branch of the family. He erected Arthington Hall,* and furnished it with water, as Thoresby says, "conveyed in pipes of lead from an engine he has contrived at his mill upon the river Wharf, being an ingenious gentleman and well seen in hydrostatics. He has also generously erected a stately monument of black and white marble, for his kinsman and prede-

* For the two plates of this mansion I am indebted to W. F. Carruthers, Esq., who kindly forwarded me the copper-plates.

cessor, whence I transcribed this epitaph, which is the more grateful because the only one of so ancient a family.

M.S.

Henricus Arthington Armig:
Antiquæ Familiæ et nomini consulens
Cyrillum Cognatum et Cognominem
Hæredem ex asse instituit

Ille.

Non Morituræ Charissimi Consanguinei
et Munificentissimi Benefactoris

Memoriæ

grato animo monumentum fecit

L.M.

Obiit Feb^r. 22 Anno

MDCLXXXI.

Cyril Arthington died in 1720, leaving a son Cyril, who died in 1729, leaving a son Cyril, who died a minor at Oxford, in 1750. The estate now passed into the family of the Rev. Thomas Harcastle, Canon of Christ Church, Dublin, whose son assumed the name of Arthington. It subsequently became the property of W. F. Carruthers, Esq., whose mother was the daughter of the last Mr. Arthington. This gentleman sold the estate about the year 1850, to W. Sheepshanks, Esq., who has erected a fine residence on Rawdon Hill, the extremity of the township. The present occupier of Arthington Hall is Thomas Farmer, Esq.

Though the family of the Arthingtons was very ancient, none of them ever enjoyed a title or dignity. The names of various members are appended to several deeds of

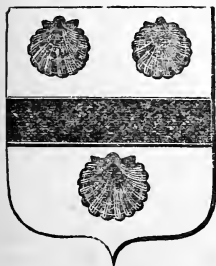
Kirkstall Abbey, to which they were great benefactors. In the returns of the names of the Lords of Townships, &c., for the purpose of effecting the military levies, ordained in the Parliament at Lincoln, 9 Ed. II., is the following:—

Arthington. Laurence de Arthington.

During the Parliamentary Wars, Lord Fairfax resided at Arthington occasionally, and in January, 1659, he passed through Harewood from Arthington to Wetherby, with a detachment of soldiers to join the army.

Arthington forms a township in the parish of Adel, the acreage is 2000, and the population according to the last census, amounted to 360. There is a large commodious room which answers the purpose of a school-room during the week and a Methodist Chapel on the Sunday.

ARTHINGTON OF ARTHINGTON.



Thomas, of Arthington, chamberlain to King John, great grandfather of Henry, of Arthington, summoned to parliament A.D. 1336.

Cyril, Lord of Arthington, mar. d. of had issue Peter. Probably the above Thomas was s. and h. of Peter, of Arthington, founder of the nunnery, temp. Stephen or Hen. II.

Peter, of Arthington, s. and h. of Cyrill, mar..... d. of..... had issue Alexander, Geoffrey mar..... sister of Roger Scot, of Scot Hall, near Leeds.

Alexander Arthington, of Arthington, s. and h. of Peter, mar.....d. of..... had issue Gilbert, Geoffrey.

Gilbert Arthington, of Arthington, s. and h. of Alexander, mar..... had issue Ralph.

Ralph Arthington, of Arthington, s. and h. of Gilbert, mar..... had issue Robert.

Robert Arthington, of Arthington, s. and h. of Ralph, mar. had issue Ralph.

Ralph Arthington, of Arthington, s. and h. of Robert, living 32 Ed. III., mar..... had issue Robert, Ralph, mar..... d. of John Rowden, Esq.

Robert Arthington, of Arthington, s. and h. of Ralph, living 10 Richard II., mar..... had issue John.

John Arthington, of Arthington, s. and h. of Robert, mar..... had issue Richard, Robert, Thomas, William.

Richard Arthington, of Arthington. Esq, s. and h. of John. mar. Jane, d. and co-heiress of Sir Roger Hewick, Knt., had issue John.

John Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of Richard, living 28 Hen. VI., mar. Jane, d. and co-heir of Sir John Coniers, *alias* Norton, Knt., had issue Henry, John, Richard ; Ann, married Mr. Robt. Allen, of Craven ; Dorothy, married Mr. William West, of London ; Elizabeth, married Mr. Henry Craddock, of London.

Henry Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of John, mar. Maud, d. of Sir Richard Goldsborough, Knt., had issue Richard, William, Robert, George, Laurence.

Richard Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of Henry, married Rosamund, d. of Thomas Lister, of Westby, Esq.,

had issue Sir William, Isabell married Thomas Wombwell, of Thunnercliffe Grange.

Sir William Arthington, of Arthington, Knt., s. and h. of Richard, married Catherine, d. of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, Knt., had issue Cyrill; Jane, married Hugh, younger brother to Lord Windsor; Cicely, married Christopher Lancaster, of Craketrees, in Westmoreland, Esq.; Frances, married Sir Edward Plompton, of Plompton, Knt.

He purchased the Rectory of Adel of Queen Elizabeth, it belonged to Kirkstall Abbey. He was buried in Adel Church, 19th Oct., 1623.

Cyrill Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of Sir William, married Rosamund, d. of William Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, Esq., had issue William; Ralph, married Mary, d. of Henry Neville, of Chevet, Esq., had issue Cyrill Arthington, of Milthorp, Esq., who married Anne, d. of Major Binns, of Horbury; Rosamund, married Francis Neville, of Chevet, Esq.; Jane, married Michael Fawkes, of Farnley, Esq.; Dorothy, married John Armitage, of Kirklees, Esq.; Elizabeth, married 1st, Mr. Basil Staveley; 2ndly, Mr. William Hardcastle.

William Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of Cyrill, married Anne, d. of William Tancred, of Branton, Esq., had issue Henry, Francis; Rosamund, married Richard Thornton, of Tyersall, Gent.; Anne, married Mr. Thomas Gabates. The said Anne the mother, survived and married 2ndly, Francis Neville, of Chevet, Esq.

Henry Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of William, married Mary, d. of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax, of Denton, had issue Henry, who died s.p. A.D. 1681; Dorothy, Mary, Frances, Anne.

So the estate being entailed on the issue male, came to the aforesaid Cyrill Arthington, of Millthorp, or his s. and h. Cyrill Arthington, who died without issue, the said Cyrill Arthington, of Millthorp, had also by Ann Binns, his wife, 2nd son Sandford Arthington, of Milford, M.B.; Anne; Eliza-

beth, married Joseph Wood, M.A., Vicar of Sandal, near Wakefield; Rosamund, mar. Thomas Hardcastle, Prebendary of Christ Church, in Dublin, had issue Sandford Hardcastle, of Wakefield, that married at Armley, in the parish of Leeds, 27 Oct., 1725, Mrs. Henrietta Proctor, of Thorp-on-the-Hill.

Sandford Arthington, of Milford, married Frances, d. of Marmaduke Hickes, of Leeds, Esq., had issue Cyrill Sandford, William, (died young), Anne, 60, 2nd, Jan. 1696: Dorothy, married Thomas Sawyer, of Leeds, Esq.

Cyril Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of Sandford, married Anne, d. of — Brown, of London, M.D., had issue Cyrill, Frances, Jane, Dorothy, Anne died young. His widow died at London, and was buried at Adel, 6 July, 1747.

Cyrill Arthington, of Arthington, Esq., s. and h. of Cyrill, was born 1729, was in May, 1750, killed by the overturning of his chaise at London, and was buried at Adel, 6 June, 1750. Estate came to Thos. Hardcastle, who changed his name to Arthington.

Thos. Arthington, s. of Mr. Sandford Arthington, h. to Cyrill, mar. at York Minster, 3 May, 1760, sister to Sir Cecill Wray, Bart.

WEARDLEY.

This village, variously spelt as Winerthlay, Wivertthlay, Wynerdlay, &c., is situated about two miles west of Harewood. It is thus noticed in Domesday Book:—

“In Wartle, Ligulf and Saxulf had five carucates of land to be taxed. Gospatric now has it and it is waste. Value in King Edward’s time, twenty five shillings. Half a mile long and half broad.”

Gospatric was the only tenant of the whole of Weardley and Weeton. To such a state of desolation had the Conqueror's ravages brought the country, that but one family inhabited the whole of these two townships. Like most of the neighbouring villages, a family of some importance resided here, taking their name from the place. "Hamelin de Winerthlay gave five acres and a half of land in this place to the Canons of Kirkstall, and King Edward II. confirmed what the Canons held here."

According to the Compotus of Bolton Abbey, the lands in Wyrdelay paid 9s. 2d. in the year 1325.

Sir Allan de Peryngton, Knt., gave a discharge to the Prioress of Arthington of 4s. rent out of Wyverdelay.

John Clark, of Wyverdelay, gave to the Nuns of Arthington, one acre of land in this territory, lying in the Hagges, with common pasture through the whole town.

By this extract the Clarks appear to have been a family of some importance. They are also mentioned in the annexed deed from the Dodsworth Mss.

D' pace Domini R' data. Rex Vic' Ebor salutem.

Scias quod ad instanciam Bathon' Epi' dedimus Roberto de Harwud pace' n'ram 't remisimus ei indignaco'em qua' erga eu' h'uimus eo quod fuit eu' Falk de Breant contra nos. Et i'o ti' p'cipim' quod de t'ra q' fuit Roberti Cl'ici de Wiverdelay i' Harewud et que ip'm h'editar contingit et q' i' manu domini R' (capta fuit) eo quod t're ipsius Falk i' manu' domini R' capti fu'nt eid' Roberto plenam saisma h're faciat.—8 Hen. III., Westminster, 4 Sep., 1224.

TRANSLATION.

Pardon granted by our Lord the King.

The King to the Vicar (Governor) of York greeting. Know that at the instance of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, we have granted our pardon to Robert de Harewud, and have remitted unto him, the offence which we had against him, because he joined Falk de Breant against us. And accordingly we charge then in respect of the land which belonged to Robert Clerk, of Weardley, in Harewood, and which came to him by inheritance, and which was taken into the hands of our Lord the King, because the lands of Falk himself were taken into the hands of our Lord the King, granting full hereditary possession thereof to the said Robert.

In the Har. Mss. the following notice occurs:—

Fines. 41 Ed. III., A.D. 1368. Between William Gascoigne, of Harewood, and Hugh Lowell, of Harewood, against Rafe, son of Thomas de Beaner de Holme, in Spaldingmore, and Maud, his wife, *defor^{as}*; of the moiety of 6 mess., 5 tofts, 80 acres of land and 6 acres of meadow, 3 of wood, and 9s. rent, in Werdlay, Harwod, the right of the said William Gascoigne and his heirs for ever.—*Har. Mss.*, 802, *fol.* 129.

The village at the present time presents no features calling for remark, nor can it boast of any historical memoranda worth recording. Burden Head in this township is unquestionably a relic (so far as the name is concerned) of the Roman *Castrum Burgodunum*, which was on the hill north of Adel, near to the mill. It would be irrelevant to dwell upon the remains there discovered within the present century. In one of the fields in the occupation of Mr. Lister, on the slope of the hill, are strong evidences, of a Roman camp. Not many years

ago, a stone coffin was found, and querns, tiles, and coins have been discovered at various times near this place.

The village was much more thickly populated formerly than now. The following list of farmers residing in it in 1650, is from the deed of sale previously alluded to:—John Booker, James Stables, John Waddington, James Cooper, Richard Harrison, Samuel Midgley, Robert Harrison, John Smith, Michael King, Samuel Hall, Richard Smythson, Thomas Browne, John Watson. A considerable list of cottagers also is given.

The village contains 874 acres, and the population in 1851 amounted to 144.

This account would be incomplete without some notice of John Nicholson, the Airedale Poet, who was born here on the 29th November, 1790. His father, having married the daughter of a farmer at Eldwick, near Bingley, removed thither when his son was only a few weeks old. Having received as good an education as the circumstances of his father could afford, the spirit of poetry developed itself very early. With a strong and active mind, a great taste for reading, and an inordinate love of poetry, it is not remarkable that he soon evinced a disinclination to settling in business. His insatiable desire for reading and books could not be restrained, and his early life presents an example of perseverance and desire for improvement and knowledge, seldom to be met with. His fame as a poet, combined with a hearty, convivial, generous disposition, led him into company and surrounded him with admirers. This gradually produced unsettled

habits, and eventually intemperance laid her hand upon him with a grasp from which he could not release himself. His powers of impromptu versification were remarkable. Several instances of this are given in his life, but the following recorded to me by a friend who knew him intimately, is not generally known. When the Yorkshire Hussars assembled for the usual permanent duty at Ripon, Nicholson accompanied them, and after dinner on the review day, Serjeant Teale asked him for a toast. Without even a moment's reflection he rose and gave the following:—

The army, the navy, and true British tars,
King, constitution, and Yorkshire Hussars.

He unfortunately met with his death by falling into the river Aire near Shipley, on the 13th April, 1843. He left a wife and eight children.*

As an uneducated poet, Nicholson occupies a position equal to most of his class. Some of his poems exhibit great talent.

As a specimen the following is given. It is a portion of a poem generally regarded as one of his best efforts, although there are others which probably excel it in sublimity and imagery.

Reflections on the return of the Swallow.

Swift wing'd and pleasing harbinger of spring!
'Thou from thy winter's voyage art returned,
To skim above the lake, or dip thy wings

* A new edition of Nicholson's Life and Poems is now passing through the press, under most distinguished patronage, for the benefit of his widow, who still survives.

In the sequester'd river's winding streams.
 Instinct has brought thee to the rural cot,
 From whence, with new-fledg'd wings thou took'st thy flight.
 Oh! could I give thee intellect and tongue
 That thou to man might'st tell what mazes wild,
 And what eccentric circles thou hast flown
 Since thou did'st soar in autumn far away!
 Cities in rising splendour thou hast seen,
 And those where solemn desolation dwells.
 Hast thou not peaceful slept the night away,
 Perch'd on the distant pyramid's high point;
 Or on some massive column's hoary top,
 Beheld great Etna's dark sulphureous smoke,
 Then dipp'd thy wings upon the orient waves?
 Like thee, could man with philosophic eye
 Survey mankind, in every varying clime,
 How would his mind expand! his spacious soul,
 Released from bigotry and party zeal,
 Would grasp the human race in every form,—
 Denominations, sects, and creeds would sink,
 His mind o'erpowered with the thought that He
 Who formed the universe, regards them all!

WEETON.

The village of Weeton is thus described in Domesday Book:—

“In Widetun Gospatric had two carucates of land and a half to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now two villanes and one bordar with one plough, and it pays seven shillings.”

It is variously spelled in old documents, Wyton, Wetheton, Withetun, &c. Like most of the surrounding villages,

a family lived here who, upon the introduction of surnames, derived theirs from this place. To a charter of Kirkstall Abbey, of the latter end of the reign of Henry II., about A.D. 1189, the following were witnesses:—William, the son of Robert de Sicklinghale; William de Withetun; Thomas de Insula; and Roger, the son of Peter de Arthingtune. Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon, Lady de L'isle, confirmed to the Monks of Bolton, two carucates of land in this place and Halthwaite, a gift which was confirmed by King Edward II., A.D. 1307. According to the Compotus of the Abbey, these lands in Wython paid in 1324, the sum of £4 6s., and the land at Westecoch, in Wython (Wescoe Hill) paid 6s.

45 Edward III., A.D. 1372, the King committed to the custody of Richard de Rymyngton, one messuage and one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Wytheton and Westcogh, in the county of York, which formerly belonged to Laurence Franke, of Wytheton near Harwode. Thomas, son of Henry de Scriven, gave that land to the nuns of Arthington called Paynescroft, in this village, lying near the road to Rigton.

A Methodist chapel was erected here in the year 1796, and the following is the entry from the register books at York:—

“We whose names are hereunto subscribed being Protestant Dissenters do intend to use the chapel or house built for that purpose in the town of Weighton, in the parish of Harewood,

in the West Riding, and in the county and diocese of York, as a place of public worship of Almighty God. 20 January, 1796.

CHARLES ATKINSON.

JOHN PICKARD.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

JOHN ABBOTT.

JOHN PICKARD.

PETER HANDLE.

The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, was erected and endowed at the sole expense of the late Earl of Harewood, the foundation stone being laid on the 3rd of April, 1851, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon; and it was consecrated by the same prelate on the 12th of October, 1852. It is a beautiful specimen of the early English style of architecture from designs by George Gilbert Scott, Esq., of London. It is most elaborately fitted up for Divine worship, the interior being adorned by several stained glass windows, the pious gifts of various individuals. An excellent parsonage was erected in 1853, contiguous to the church yard; and in 1856 commodious schools and teacher's residence were added, the noble donor thus finishing what was necessary for a complete parochial establishment. The incumbent is the Rev. James Palmes, B.A.

A Legacy of £200 was left to the poor of this township in 1851, by Lester Brand, Esq., the interest to be distributed upon the donor's birthday.

This township embraces the neighbouring hamlets of Huby, Newby, and Wescoe Hill, the acreage is 1250, and the population in 1851 amounted to 300.

DUNKESWICK.

This is an extensive township in the parish of Harewood, occupying (as its name imports) a rising situation on the left bank of the river Wharfe.. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but occurs in the list of West-Riding towns and villages contained in the Lansdowne Mss., vol 915, fol. 133. The village contains nothing of importance, with the exception of a portion of land, which has all the appearance of being the remains of a Roman camp. The traces are nearly obliterated, but the opinion of this having been a *castra* is certainly supported by several relics having been found here, including a supposed Roman altar. As the river separates this township from Harewood, they are connected by a fine bridge of several arches, which has formerly been much narrower than it now is. A stone is inserted in the wall with the following inscription:—

“This bridge was built by the County, 1729.”

The Wharfe, one of the most beautiful streams in the country, rises in the western moorlands, very near the source of the Ribble. The main stream, rising about three miles north of the Pennigant Mountain, flows eastward through Langsterdale and Buckden to Kettlewell, where it receives an important tributary. After pursuing the same direction to Grassington, it becomes very tortuous, but inclines generally to the south east, by Barden Tower and Bolton Abbey, where it forms the main feature of several miles of scenery of surpassing beauty. A

short distance below Barden Tower, the stream rushes with great impetuosity through a narrow passage in the rocks, and forms a remarkably picturesque object. From Bolton Abbey, the Wharfe flows south east to Ilkley, whence it turns east by Otley and Harewood to Wetherby. From Wetherby it inclines more to the south east, and passing by Tadcaster, up to which place it is navigable, joins the Ouse at Nun Appleton, a little above Cawood. The Wharfe is a rapid river, rushing along with great rapidity and rage, and is thus characterized by Spencer:—

“Still Are, swift Wherfe, with Oze the most of might,
High Swale, unquiet Nidd, and troublous Skell.”

The different species of fish in the Wharfe are salmon, trout, grayling, barbel, chub, dace, gudgeon, perch, pike, and the eel, which is incomparable. As a large portion of the river is most strictly preserved, it affords first-rate sport to the angler.

The township of Dunkeswick formed one of the boundaries of Knaresboro' Forest, its acreage is 1467 acres, 14 perches, and its population according to the census of 1851 amounted to 249.

A commission was issued in the year 1767 under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, to perambulate and ascertain the metes and boundaries of His Majesty's Forest of Knaresbro', which is a part of the possessions of the said Duchy of Lancaster. This commission for the purpose of executing the powers and authorities given to them, sat in the following towns;—Knaresbro', Ripon, Boroughbridge, Wetherby, Shipley, Harwood, Otley,

Pateley-bridge, Leeds, Skipton, Grassington, Bradford, Settle, and Ripley. The commissioners perambulated the boundaries of the Forest, and the following extract from their report defines the portion of this parish included in it. "And from the said Bowhill-Yate to the middle stream of the river Wharfe, dividing the lands on or towards the west, in the township of Dun-Keswick, being within the boundary of the said Forest, from the lands on or towards the east, in the township of Keerby-cum-Netherby; and from thence turning westward, and ascending up the middle stream of Wharfe to Harwood-Bridge, over which the said turnpike-road from Leeds to Ripley leadeth; the lands in the township of the said Dun-Keswick, adjoining upon the north side of the said river; and from thence still ascending up the middle stream of Wharfe, where the lands in the townships of Dun-Keswick, Weeton, and Casly likewise adjoin on the N. side of the said river, to the west side of Casly Ings."

Helthwait or Helthwaite Hill, in this township, was formerly the residence of a family of note, although it changed hands at various times. In 1631 Robert Maude, Esq., lived here, he was one of the parties to the Indenture of Anthony Sawdrie's charity.

Alice de Romelli, Baroness of Skipton, gave a mediety of this place to Arthington Nunnery, which was confirmed by Warin Fitz Gerald, the King's Chamberlain, and William de Curci, the King's Sewer.

Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon, and Lady L'isle, gave one messuage, and a toft, two carucates of land in Halthavit and Wetheton, which King Edward III. confirmed.

There was a charge upon lands at Helthwaite Hill and Huby, near Harewood, for the jointure settled upon Isabella, daughter of Ralph, Lord Neville, second wife of Sir Robert Plompton, of Plompton. 18th Sep.: 21 Henry VII., 1505.

Swindon, also in this township, requires noticing. Its name signifies the den or woody valley yielding both covert and feeding for cattle. Warin, son of Geroldus, Chamberlain to King John, gave to the nuns of Arthington liberty of feeding,—“quadragint procos suos proprias quiete in bosco meo de Swindene.”

Alice de Romelli gave the nuns leave, in the harvest time, to have forty hogs in her wood at Swindon, with common pasture for their cattle in the said wood; upon condition that she and her heirs should always place one nun in the said house, which was confirmed by Warin Fitz Gerald and William de Curci, her son, sewer to the King.

Formerly a large hall stood here, the seat of the Bethels, ancestors of the Bethels, of Rise, near Hull. They were strong parliamentarians, and during the Commonwealth many of them figure conspicuously. Hugh Bethel, Esq., M.P., Henry Bethel, Esq., and George Marwood, Esq., are mentioned in the list of noblemen and gentlemen named in the ordinances of Parliament, for raising money and forces under Lord Fairfax, and who subscribed the solemn league and covenant, and were otherwise employed in support of the parliamentary cause. During this period the garrison at Knaresbro' was a terror to the surround-

ing country. The governor of the castle was Col. Edward Crofts, of East Appleton. Scarcely a day passed but information was received by the Parliament of the depredations and barbarities committed by foraging and marauding parties of the King's horse from Knaresbro' and Skipton. Amongst many other sufferers from the rapacity of this garrison, Mr. George Marwood is particularly mentioned, whose house, Swindon Hall, was *totally demolished*, and his personal property destroyed. This Mr. Marwood had married a daughter of Sir Walter Bethel. Another hall was erected, inferior however to its predecessor, this also acquired some military reputation, for, during the Scotch rebellion, a troop of cavalry was lodged in one of the rooms, which was always called afterwards the captain's chamber. About 30 years ago this was pulled down, and the present farm house erected. The name and the gateway of the old hall still remain, indicating the former importance of what must have been, both as regards extent and position, a manorial residence of considerable pretensions, certainly occupying one of the most beautiful situations in Wharfedale.

At the western extremity of this township stood Rougemont, (now corrupted into Ridgman Scar) once the seat of the ancient and noble family of the D'Lisles or D'Insula. The castle or mansion stood on an elevated position on the north bank of the river, which here, by a fine and bold curve, forms a species of bay, and at the same time forms an excellent defence for it on two sides. The area which the building occupied is about eighty yards by sixty, the whole of which is moated round. Nothing is left by which even an approximation could be

made of its size, plan, or appearance, the very stones are gone, the mounds alone remaining to indicate its site. An immense rampart encompasses the whole, forming three sides of an oblong or rectangle, nearly a mile in length, and in some places eighteen feet broad. The whole of the earthworks are in an excellent state of preservation, and well worth a visit from the antiquary. Much information has already been given respecting the D'Lisles in the History of the Lords of Harewood, it is unnecessary therefore to repeat it here. History is well nigh silent respecting this place, so much so, that were it not for the indubitable testimony of the remains, one would even doubt that a mansion ever existed here. It must have disappeared at a very early date, probably soon after the year 1400, as the D'Lisles are mentioned as of Rouge-mont at the time of the rebuilding of the castle by Sir William de Aldburgh, 1350.

The Mallories, a family of considerable importance in olden times, formerly resided at Dunkeswick. So early as the year 1562 Peter Mallorie, a younger son of Sir John Mallorie, settled in this village, and his descendants still reside in the neighbourhood.

Sir John Mallorie was descended from William Mallorie who, by the marriage of Dowsabel, daughter and heiress of Sir William Tempest, of Studley, came into possession of the Studley estate, about the year 1420. A long line of knights descended from this marriage, and intermarried with the noblest families in Yorkshire,—the Constables, Thawtyts, Slingsbys, Nortons, Yorkes, Danbys, Ingilbys, Palmes, &c. During the period of the

Commonwealth, they evinced their loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign by considerable pecuniary gifts, and Sir John Mallorie was appointed Governor of Skipton Castle and Colonel of the Train Bands. The Hopkinson Mss. says, "he paid £2219 to Oliver's catchpoles."

In the parish registers is the following:—"Matthew Mallorie, Gent., a man greatly beloved of all men, who dwelt at Dunkeswick, and left most holy and comfortable precepts at his last end. Buried in Harewood Quire, 27th day of April, 1619."

The arms of this family were or: a lion rampant gules, collared, argent.

EAST KESWICK.

This village is situated about three miles east of Harewood and is one of the largest in the parish. It is thus mentioned in Domesday Book:—

"Manor. In Chesinc, Tor had five carucates to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings."

According to the Compotus of Bolton Abbey, the Canons had a rent out of the mill here.

East Kesewyk. Henry, son of Jordan, of East Kesewic, gave one toft and croft here, for the use of the infirmary at Fountain's Abbey, with his own corpse.—*Har. Mss.*

In the returns of the Lords of Townships, &c., for the purpose of effecting the military levies, ordained in the Parliament at Lincoln, ix Ed. II., I find the following:—

Est Kesewyk	{	W ^{ns} de Ilkeley, Brian de Thornhull, P'sona Ecc' de Bedale, et Petre de Martheley.
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The Prior of Pontefract holds in Est Kesewyk, two tofts and two bovates of land, the gift of Simon de Montealto, *xl annis elaps.*—*Dodsworth Mss.*

East Keswick occurs in the list of West Riding villages in the Lansdowne Mss.

Formerly a branch of the Gascoigne family resided here, and the hill upon which the manorial residence was situated is still to be seen, moated round, and presenting an appearance of much strength in former times. It was demolished about 200 years ago, and with the materials a farm house was erected, which still stands.

There are two Dissenting Chapels here, belonging to the Methodists.

The accompanying extracts from the Registry Books of York Minster prove that Methodism was in existence here, at a very early date.

“We whose names are hereunto subscribed being Protestant Dissenters, do intend to make use of the house of Thomas Wright, in the town of Kesswick, in the parish of Harewood, in the West Riding of the county and diocese of York, for the public worship of Almighty God.

As witness our hands this 30th day of April, 1779.

THOMAS WRIGHT.
EDWARD CULLINGWORTH.
JOSEPH MIDGLEY.
JOHN MIDGLEY.
THOMAS BAYLEY.
JOHN WRIGHT.
JOHN WRIGHT, JUN."

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Protestant Dissenters, do intend to make use of the house of William Midgley in the town of Keswick, in the parish of Harewood, in the West Riding of the county and diocese of York, for the public worship of Almighty God.

As witness our hands this 20th day of April, 1795.

WILLIAM MIDGLEY.
JONATHAN MIDGLEY.
JOHN SMITHSON.
HENRY BREWERTONS.
THOMAS SAMPSON.
THOMAS WRIGHT."

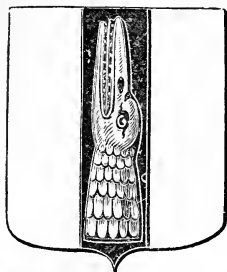
As a Quaker's burial ground exists here, it may be inferred that this denomination was more numerous in this locality, formerly, than at the present time.

In the month of March, 1857, a new church was opened, the foundation stone having been laid in June of the previous year. It is a beautiful Gothic building, without any ornament, consisting of nave, chancel, and porch, with a small plain belfrey. The total cost amounted to nearly £1,500, the whole of which was raised through the instrumentality of the Vicar of Harewood, the Rev. Miles Atkinson, M.A.

From want of endowment, it has not yet been consecrated, it is however licenced for the celebration of Divine worship, which is regularly performed twice every Sunday by the Vicar and Curate alternately. There is a National School in the village, supported by the clergy, the average attendance of scholars being about forty.

The extent of the township amounts to 1460 acres, and the population in 1851 numbered 456.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE.



Sir Wm. Gascoigne was born about the middle of the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1350, at Gawthorpe Hall, in the parish of Harewood, where his family had been seated for several centuries. He was of Norman extraction, and William was the great patronymic of the family, probably out of compliment to

the Conqueror, there being sixteen Williams lineally succeeding each other, seven before and eight after the Chief Justice. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, and Gray's Inn, where his arms are to be found in a window in their hall, among the other dignitaries of their society. His success was very rapid, and having rendered valuable assistance to John of Gaunt, afterwards Henry IV., in managing the concerns of the Duchy of Lancaster, he speedily rose into favour, and was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, A.D. 1401, and knighted shortly after the accession of this monarch. Lord Campbell says, "never was the seat of judgment filled by a more upright or independent magistrate." His refusal to try Archbishop Scrope and Thomas Mowbray, son of the banished Duke of Norfolk who had died in exile, are noble instances of this. "Much am I

beholden to your Highness, and all your lawful commands I am bound by my allegiance to obey: but over the life of the prelate I have not, and your Highness cannot give me any jurisdiction. For the other prisoner, he is a peer of the realm, and has a right to be tried by his peers." This was noble language, but unfortunately a less scrupulous Judge was found who condemned both of them, and they were accordingly beheaded.*

His committal of Henry V. to prison, while yet Prince of Wales, for striking him while on the seat of justice, is well known. When the King heard of it, he exclaimed, "Happy is the King who hath a Judge so resolute in administering the law, still happier in having a son who submits to it."

This event has been immortalized by Shakspeare. *Hen. IV, part ii, act v, scene ii.*

King. You all look strangely on me;—and you most:

[*To the CHIEF JUSTICE*

You are, I think, assur'd I love you not.

Ch. Just. I am assured, if I be measured rightly,
Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me.

* As a specimen of his decisions, the following is interesting:—

A dispute between William, Lord Roos, and Robert Tirwhit, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, relative to a pasture right and turbary at Melton Roos, in Lincolnshire, was referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard, Lord Grey, the King's Chamberlain, who deputed Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne to settle the question between the parties. Tirwhit acknowledged the trespass, and it was awarded that he should *in recompesam*, furnish two tuns of wine of Gascony, two fat oxen, and nine sheep, for a dinner to those who were present at Melton at the enquiry.

King. No!

How might a Prince of my great hopes forget,
So great indignities you laid upon me?
What! rate, rebuke, and roughly send to prison,
The immediate heir of England! Was this easy?
May this be washed in Lethe, and forgotten?

Ch. Just. I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his power then lay in me;
And in the administration of his law.
Whiles I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place,
The majesty and power of law and justice,
The image of the king, whom I presented,
And struck me in my very seat of judgment:
Whereon, as an offender to your father,
I gave bold way to my authority,
And did commit you. If the deed were ill
Be you contented, wearing now the garland,
To have a son set your decrees at nought;
To pluck down justice from your awful bench,
To trip the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person:
Nay, more; to spurn at your most royal image,
And mock your workings in a second body.
Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son:
Hear your own dignity so much profaned,
See your most dreadful laws so loosely slighted,
Behold yourself so by a son disdained;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And, in your power, soft silencing your son.
After this cold considerance, sentence me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place,
My person, or my liege's sovereignty.

King. You are right, justice, and you weigh this well:
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword:
And I do wish your honours may increase,

Till you do live to see a son of mine
Offend you and obey you, as I did.
So shall I live to speak my father's words :
 "Happy am I, that have a man so bold
That dares do justice on my proper son :
And not less happy, having such a son
That would deliver up his greatness so
Into the hands of justice."—You did commit me :
For which I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword that you have used to bear :
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done 'gainst me.

Upon the death of Henry IV. and the accession of his son, the Chief Justice was even more respected than before. In 1413 he retired, carrying with him the respect, both of his profession and the public, and the love and veneration of his sovereign. He had an annuity of £20 per annum given to him, and a royal warrant was issued, dated 14th Nov., 1414, "granting to our dear and well beloved William Gascoigne an allowance during the term of his natural life of 4 bucks and 4 does, every year out of our forest of Pontefract." His patrimonial estate at Gawthorpe had been much increased by his prudence, and his wealth was so great, that he was enabled to lend large sums of money to the King.

He was twice married, 1st to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Alexander Mowbray, of Kirklington, in the county of York; 2ndly to Joan, daughter of Sir William Pickering, and relict of Sir Ralph Greystock, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Glover calls her daughter of —Lisle, but this is incorrect. By both of

these he had a numerous issue, which are particularized in the Gascoigne pedigree. The date of his death on the brass filletting which surrounded the tomb, is generally stated to be 1412. This monumental inscription no longer remains, having been destroyed during the civil wars. Dr. Whitaker states the date to be 1412, and in a copy of Glover's Visitation, 1584 and 5, preserved in the British Museum, the following is given as the inscription.

"Hic jacet Willm's Gascoigne, nuper Capitalis Justiciarius de Banco Henrici nup' Regis Angliæ quarti et Elizabeth uxor ejus qui quidem Willm's obiit die Dom'ca 17 die Decembris A°.D°. 1412."—*Har. Mss.*, 1394, fol. 329.

This date however is erroneous, which I will endeavour to shew. The last summons to him to attend Parliament is dated Westminster, 22nd March, 1 Hen. V., A.D. 1413, to meet the Parliament, 15th May ensuing, so that he was certainly living at this time. He is also known to have survived the death of Henry IV. The memorable interview between him and Henry V., soon after the accession of the latter, rests not upon the poetical authority of Shakspeare, but upon grave history. Stow tells us, that he continued to fill the office of Chief Justice for the three first years of the King, whom, when Prince of Wales, he had committed to ward, and his accession took place in 1413.

The year of his death is 1419, and there is perhaps no difficulty in reconciling the above misdate with the truth. The inscription was in the black letter. But how easily might the letter *x*, when it had, through time, lost its characteristics, be taken for an *i*, and then we have the

date, 1412, at once accounted for. But what perhaps settles the question, is the fact, that his will was made in 1419, and stands in the Registers among those proved in 1419.

This document is so valuable a relic, and contains such valuable information respecting his family and property, that its omission in a work of this kind would be unpardonable.

TESTAMENTUM WILLIELMI GASCOIGNE NUPER JUSTICIARII ANGLIÆ.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Die veneris proxime post festum Sanctæ Lucie Virginis, Anno Domini Millesimo cccc decimo nono,* coram Nicholao Gascoigne,¹ Ricardo Gascoigne,¹ Alfrido de Manston,² et Johanne de Burton vicario de Harwod, et aliis, ibidem existentibus et hæc audientibus, Ego Willielmus Gascoigne, sanas mente sed æger corpore, in hunc modum condo meum testamentum. In primis lego et commendo animam meam Deo, qui me creavit et precioso sanguine suo redemit,

* A marginal note in the register, made by Richard Gascoigne, in 1614, says, the words *decimo nono* in the date of the will, should be *duo decimo*, "it is soe upon his tombe, besides records prove Hawkeford to be Justice in 1412." Records, however, do not prove this. Hawkeford was not appointed Chief Justice till the 29th Jan., 1415; but even if this had been the case, it would by no means have followed that Chief Justice Gascoigne had died in the year in which his successor was appointed. He might have resigned and retired to his family estate. The will, however, is indisputable. The above Richard Gascoigne describes himself, "gen. de familiâ Gascoignorum de Lazingecrofte in parochiâ de Barwicke in Elmete."

1. These were younger brothers of the Chief Justice.

2. This person was probably a near relation of the testator. His arms, *sab. a bend, raguled, arg.*, were in the church formerly, and also upon the Judge's tomb, quartered with Neville, proving him to have married into this family.

et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in capella australi Ecclesiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum de Harwod. Item do et lego optimum animal meum pro mortuario meo. Item do et lego Johannæ uxori meæ quingentas marcas, duos pelves argenteos cum rocis in medio deauratis, et duos aquarios cum ij idriis argenteis, tria salsaria argentea, triginta sex discos argenteos, et viginti sex ciphos coopertos, de quibus xvj deaurati et x argentei, de quibus unus ciphus erit de berell, et alius ciphus magnus et argenteus cum coopertorio pownsyd cum foliis, et aliis ciphus vocatus a gryp ey, ligatus cum argento et deaurato, et unum aquarium argenteum et deauratum, in plenam satisfactionem omnium bonorum et catallorum, tam vivorum quam mortuorum, quæ unquam fuerunt mei præfati Willielmi infra regnum Angliæ. Item do et lego tribus filiabus junioribus Domini Willielmi filii mei et heredis, videlicet cuilibet earum c^l. Item do et lego c marcas in auxilium maritagii Johannæ filiæ Johannis Ask, ita ut predictæ c marcæ sint et maneant in manibus executorum meorum quosque predicta Johanna maritetur. Item do et lego filiæ juniori Nicholai, fratris mei, ad auxilium maritagii xl^l. Item do et lego Alfrido Manston xl^l. Item do et lego ecclesiæ de Harwod, ad emendum principale vestimentum cum capis et tunicis xx^l et ad alia magis necessaria ejusdem ecclesiæ, ad discrecionem executorum meorum xx^l. Item do et lego Johanni de Harwod xx marcas. Item do et lego Henrico del chawmbyr x marcas. Item do et lego Johanni chawmbyr x marcas.

Item do et lego Willielmo Ottyr x marcas. Item do et lego c marcas tenentibus meis magis indigentibus, ad distribuendum inter illos in Comitatu Ebor, per discrecionem executorum meorum. Item do et lego cuilibet domui Fratrum Ebor, xx^s. Item do et lego Cremettis domus Sancti Leonardi xx^s. Item do et lego Nicholao fratri meo ij cyphos coopertos, unum deauratum et alium non deauratum. Item do et lego Ricardo fratri meo duos ciphos argenteos et coopertos, unum deauratum et alium non deauratum. Item do et lego Alfrido de Manston j ciphum argenteum et deauratum. Item do et lego Willielmo Skot j ciphum argenteum coopertum non deauratum. Item do et lego Johanni de Burton,

vicario de Harwod, j ciphum argenteum coopertum et deauratum. Item do et lego Priori et Domui de Bolton, pro decimis et oblacionibus oblitis, si quæ fuerint, x marcas. Item do et lego Priorissæ et Conventui de Arthyngton c^a. Item do et lego xx^l ad distribuendum inter servientes meos per discretionem executorum meorum. Item do et lego xx^l ad celebrandum omni festinacione, quâ poterit fieri, cuilibet presbitero celebranti pro me iiij. Item do et lego tribus presbiteris, post decessum meum tribus annis celebraturis, pro animâ meâ et animabus Elizabeth uxoris meæ et parentum meorum, Domini Johannis fratris mei, et pro animabus quibus maxime sum obligatus exorare, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, liij marcas. Item do et lego cuilibet presbitero celebranti in ecclesia de Harwod xx^d. Item do et lego Vicario xl^a. Item volo quod omnia vasa enea in coquina, videlicet ollæ, patellæ, cacabæ, frixoria, omniaque alia vasa et instrumenta utensilia ad coquinam pertinencia, et omnia vasa plumbea in formis stancia, quod non removeantur nisi pro emendacione tantum, et emendata in formâ pristina restituantur sine remocione imperpetuum.

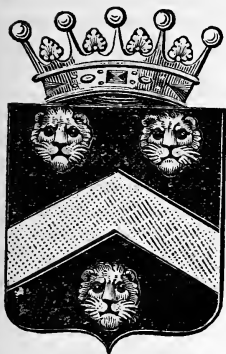
Item volo quod residuum omnium vasorum meorum argenteorum, non legatorum, simul cum duobus ciphis coopertis, uno de puro auro, et alio cipho vocato Unicorn, ac etiam omnia catalla, tam viva quam mortua, scilicet equi, boves, vaccæ, vituli, stirckettæ, oves, porci, et omnia volatilia, plaustra, aratra, herpicæ, et omnia utensilia ruralia ad manerium, de Gowkthorp, spectantia, remaneant Domino Willielmo filio meo, si contingat ipsum in Angliam revenire. Et si contingat ipsum ultra mare obire quod absit, quod tunc omnia vasa argentea, et omnia predicta catalla ad predictum manerium de Gawkthorp spectantia, remaneant heredibus masculis Domini Willielmi predicti. Item volo quod Johanna uxor mea habeat manerium de Wheldale cum omnibus terris et pertinenciis, et omnia terras et tenementa quæ habui in Newton Valas, Ferburn, Sutton, Went bryg, Allerton, Beth water, Hoghton, Thorpaldlay, et Castyllforth, et omnia catalla, quæ pertinent ad predictum manerium de Wheldale, videlicet oves, boves, vaccæ, stirckettæ, fenum, omnia blada in grangiis ibidem

existencia, vel in campis virencia et crescentia, cum omnibus catallis, tam vivis quam mortuis, plaustis, aratris, et omnibus utensilibus ruralibus, vel aliis, infra dictum manerium spectantibus vel existentibus, in plenam allocacionem tocius dotis quæ prefatæ Johannæ contigere poterit in omnibus maneriis, terris, seu tenementis, quæ fuerunt mei præfati Willielmi infra regnum Angliæ. Et ad illum ordinacionem meam fiendam, Dominum Willielmum filium meum, Nicholaum Gascoigne fratrem meum, et Alfridum Manston meos facio, ordino, executores, et constituo, illos rogando, caritatis intuitu, quatenus Deum habentes præ oculis in administracione sua, studeant totaliter se habere, ut non solum animæ meæ sed in suis animabus salutem valeant impetrare. Residuum vero omnium bonorum et catallorum meorum, tam vivorum quam mortuorum, lego prefatis executoribus meis, ut ipsi inde pro anima mea, meliori modo quo sciant, ordinent et disponant, et sicut coram summo Iudice in die Iudicii volunt respondere. In cuius rei testimonium, die et anno predictis, huic presenti testamento meo sigillum meum apposui.

Prob. apud Cawod xxij Dec. anno supradicto.

Adm. datur Nicholao Gascoigne et Alfrido de Manston.

THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.



Gawthorpe Hall is not only celebrated for being the birth-place of the great Chief Justice, but also as the residence of the unfortunate Earl of Strafford. A few particulars respecting this nobleman and his connexion with this locality will be interesting.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was born in London, on the 13th April, 1593, being the eldest son of Sir William

Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, whose father Thomas Wentworth, Esq., married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe.

He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1611 married the Lady Margaret Clifford, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Cumberland. From his youth he was of studious and regular habits, and he appears to have taken the greatest pains to improve his powers of oratory, probably with a view to filling that exalted station, in the political world, which he subsequently attained. In the same year in which he was married, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1613 he was returned to Parliament for the county of York. In 1615 he was appointed to the office of *custos*

rotulorum for the West Riding of the county of York, in the room of Sir John Saville, and in 1621 he was again returned to Parliament for the county of York, along with Sir George Calvert. Having lost his wife about this period, he married a few years afterwards the Lady Arabella Hollis, a younger daughter of the Earl of Clare, a lady, says Radcliffe "exceedingly comely and beautiful, and yet much more lovely in the endowments of her mind."

The following letter, written from Gawthorpe Hall, about this period, is exceedingly interesting.

To my very kinde and much respected

Cosin Mrs. Ann Radcliffe, wife of

Sir Geo. Radcliffe, confined in Marshalsea Prison.

May 1, 1627.

Good Cosine

I chaunced to open this letter by a mistake occasioned thorow that which was writ, as you may see on the outside; and finding it contained noe matter of hast I have kept it by me all this while, till with my owne pen I might excuse itt. Since you have heard of your husband's commitment; upon which occasion, if I were not confident of your discretion to discern between true and seeming dangers, I might spend some time in going about to comfort you; but I will not wrong you so much as once to mention him att this time, more than in this sort, that I shall only join with you to pray to God to send him his health, and well at Overthorpe again, which I trust will be in a few months at the farthest. In the mean time is sum occasion to exercise your patience. I confesse that I beseech God you may never have greater cause, and then I shall not pittie you much. Gods blessing and mine to your boy. I rest your ever most affectionate and assured cosin and friende

TH: WENTWORTH.

Gawthorp, 1 May, 1627.

Hitherto Strafford had not taken any very prominent part in the proceedings of Parliament, but having been committed a prisoner to the Marshalsea, by the Lords of the Council, for refusing the royal loan, where he was detained for some months, he determined, upon his release, to make the court party more aware of the extent of his talents, than they yet appeared to be. And he succeeded. In 1628 he was created Baron Wentworth, and shortly afterwards Viscount Wentworth, Lord President of the North, and a Privy Councillor. In 1631 he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland, and although many faults have been found with his government, in one respect he was a great benefactor to the sister isle. At his own risk and expense, he imported and sowed a large quantity of superior flax seed, and procured clever workmen from abroad to carry on the weaving of linen. Such was the origin of the linen manufacture in Ireland.

An infirm state of health joined to a peculiar irritability and impatience of temper, involved him in many personal quarrels, and arrayed against him a number of powerful enemies. In 1639 he was raised by the King to the dignity of an Earl, and invested with the title of Lieutenant-general of Ireland. In 1640 he was appointed to the command of the army against the Scots, shortly after which, the heavy cloud of trouble began to thicken over him, which eventually burst upon him with such fearful vengeance. He was delighted to retire from the bustle and turmoil of public life, to his secluded manor at Gawthorpe. Many of his letters are dated from this place, and for many years it formed his favourite retreat. The following extract from one of his letters to Sir George

Calvert will shew what delight this great man experienced in the pleasures and pursuits of the country, before the charms of ambition and parliamentary distinction had allured him from the better occupations and sincerer pleasures of a rural life. Had he never abandoned his fish ponds and gardens, he would have escaped the unmerited punishment which so soon overtook him.

“Our harvest is all in; a most fine season to make fishponds; our plums all gone and past; peaches, quinces, and grapes, almost fully ripe, which will, I trow, hold better relish with a Thistleworth palate. These only we country men muse of hoping in such harmless retirements for a just defence from the higher powers, and, possessing ourselves in contentment, pray with Dryope in the poet.

“Et si qua est Pietas, ab acutæ vulnere falcis
Et pecoris morsu frondes defendite nostras”*

Gawthorp, August 31st, 1624.

He was beheaded on the 12th May, 1641, a martyr to the Church and King whom he loved, and a sacrifice to the slanderous calumniations of a set of blood thirsty regicides. On the morning of execution, Sir William Balfour, governor of the tower, requested that he would consent to be conveyed in a coach to the scaffold for fear the people should rush upon him and tear him to pieces; but the dignified reply was “no Master Lieutenant I dare look death in the face, and I hope the people too. Have *you* a care that I do not escape, and I care not how I die, whether by the hand of the executioner, or the madness and fury of the people. If that give them better content, it is all one to me.” So he proceeded to the place

* And if there is any piety, defend our foliage from the wound of the sharp pruning hooks and from the biting of the cattle.

of execution on foot, and, so firm was his step, so erect his posture, so undismayed his look, that it was said by some of the spectators, that he moved on, more like a general with his army to a triumph, than like a culprit to his death. Yet there was no unbefitting expression on his features; the brow, naturally severe, we are told by an eye witness, was now mild; and tho' there was a "dejection becoming contrition for sin," yet the expression of unaffected, undaunted courage was still predominant. The following beautiful prayer was offered up on the scaffold by Dr. Carr who attended him. It is taken from the Harleian Mss., vol. 4630, fol. 680.

Most Glorious Lord God in Jesus Christ most mercifull and loving Father, we thy poor unworthy servants do here in all humility present ourselves before thee to offer up this our last sacrifice of prayer and application. We commend unto Thee this church and state wherein we live, our gracious King, Queen, and Royal Progenie, the Lords of the Privy Council, the High Court of Parliament now assembled the great council of this kingdom, beseeching thee to direct all their consultations to thy glory, the tranquillity of Church and Kingdom.

Next Lord we commend unto Thee that family, that house, that family which is now ready to be left desolate, that wife which by and by shall want a husband, those children which by and by shall want a father, those servants which by and by shall want a master; O blessed Lord be thou a husband to that widow, a father to those orphans, be thou a master to those servants.

Lastly we commend unto Thee that soul, that spirit, which thou hast breathed into that earthen vessell, into this mortal body, thou art now calling for it by the hand of Justice, the axe is ready to be laid to the root of the tree to hew it down, we meeklie give it up and resign it into thy hands, as into the hands of a faithful Creator, once the soul was washed

in the water of baptism, in the laver of regeneration, and then it came clean from the washing, but it hath been soyld too often since that time in the muddy passages of this sinful life, we have done what we could to cleanse it, our heads have been fountains, our eyes seldom day, many a night have we watered our bed our couch with our tears: Lord thou art now our last refuge, we beseech thee take this soul and wash it over again in the precious blood of that immaculate Lamb Christ Jesus: soe that it may be without spott presented unto thee.

Thou hast commanded us to ask, and promised to give; Lord we are now asking, we pray thee give unto us; Thou hast commanded us to seek, and promised we shall find, Lord we are now seeking, Lord we pray thee let us find, Thou hast commanded us to knock and promised to open, Lord we are now knocking at the gate of heaven, we pray thee open the door of mercy to us. The prodigall son is now returning homewards being weary of the husks of this world, O blessed Father look upon him afar off, come forth to meet him, fall upon his neck and kiss him, put upon him the best robe the righteousness of Christ and the wedding ring, Lord open heaven to him in this great tryall, Lord receive him to thyself and let him for ever rest with thee in heavenly glory, and that for the mercy of him in whom alone thou art well pleased even Jesus Christ the righteous, in whose name we further call and cry unto thee saying as he himself hath taught us in his holy Gospel

Our Father which art in heaven, &c.

When the King himself was brought to the scaffold a few years after, he publicly attributed his own fate, to be a just retribution for his compulsory assent to the death of Strafford. He said "Yet for all this, God forbid that I should be so ill a Christian as not to say, that God's judgements are just upon me. I only say this, that an unjust sentence that I suffered to take effect, is punished now by an unjust sentence upon me."

It would be irrelevant in this short sketch of the life of Strafford to enter into any critical examination of the various acts of his busy life, or of his system of political economy, this has already been done, as an old quaint writer saith, "above a thousand of the most notable authors in Europe, have employed their pens in delineating his amiable genius." Like his fellow martyr, the good Archbishop Laud, he fell a sacrifice to the Church and King, a victim to make an atonement for a sinful, turbulent, and distracted nation.

The following letter to Archbishop Laud is exceedingly interesting, written from Gawthorpe Hall.

May it please your Grace.

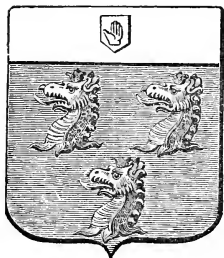
I am gotten hither to a poor house I have, having been this last week almost feasted to death at York. In truth for anything I can find, they were not ill pleased to see me. Sure I am, it much contented me, to be amongst my old acquaintance, which I would not leave for any other affection I have, but to that which I both profess and owe to the person of his sacred Majesty.

Lord! with what quietness in myself could I live here, in comparison of that noise and labour I meet with elsewhere; and I protest put up more crowns in my purse at the year's end too. But we'll let that pass. For I am not like to enjoy that blessed condition upon earth. And therefore my resolution is set to endure and struggle with it, so long as this crazy body will bear it, and finally drop into the silent grave, where both all these (which I now could, as I think, innocently delight myself in) and myself are to be forgotten; and fare them well. I persuade myself *exuto lepidio* I am able to let them down very quietly, and yet leave behind me, as a truth not to be forgotten, a perfect and full remembrance of my being your Grace's most humbly to be commanded

WENTWORTH.

Gawthorp, this 17th of August, 1636.

SIR JOHN CUTLER.



On the disposal of the Earl of Strafford's property Sir John Cutler became the purchaser of the Harewood estates.

Sir John Cutler's name derives no lustre from his ancestors, as he came from a family whose descent and arms are not to be traced at the Herald's College. His father

was a member of the Grocers' Company, and was engaged in commercial pursuits, but whether Sir John was his eldest son, or whether he inherited any fortune from him, I have been unable to discover. Sir John was established in London as a merchant, and in that capacity obtained great celebrity, as well as wealth, and his opinions it appears were respected and esteemed, for Pepys, a man of acute observation and insight into the characters of individuals, makes the following mention of him. "23 Jan., 1662. Mr. Grant and I to a coffee-house where Sir John Cutler was; and he did fully make out, that the trade of England is as great as ever it was, only in more hands, and that of all trades there is a greater number than ever there was, by reason of men's taking more prentices. *His discourse was well worth hearing.*"

His attachment to his legitimate sovereign, and to the ancient institutions of the country, induced him to take an active part in the measures adopted in London for bringing about the Restoration, by promoting subscriptions raised for the use of Charles II. His important services on the occasion were duly appreciated by the King, who shewed his sense of them by creating him a Baronet, in November, 1660. At a later period he obtained a grant of arms from the Herald's College, attached to which is the following pedigree of his family, extracted from Le Neve's *Ms. Pedigrees of Baronets*, vol. 3, in the College of Arms, and which is considered an official document.

CUTLER.

Sir John Cutler, of London, Knt. and Bart., had a grant of arms 27 March, 1693, in the fifth year of our Sovereign Lord and Lady William and Mary, by Thomas St. George, Clarendieux King-at-Arms.

Elizabeth daughter and co.heir of Sir Thomas Foot, of London, Knt. and Bart.	= Sir John Cutler, Citizen and Grocer of London, created Baronet 12 September, 1660. He died 15 April, 1693, being 85 years old, and was buried in St. Mar- garet's Church, West- minster.	= First Wife Eliza, daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield.— Com: Oxon: Knt.
Elizabeth married to Sir William Portman, of Orchard, Somerset, Bart. She died with- out issue, before the death of her Father.		Elizabeth only daughter and heir, married to Charles Bodville Ro- bartes, Earl of Radnor. She died without issue in 1696.

After Sir John's purchase of this property he resided at Gawthorpe Hall, and tradition says, lived a life of miserly penuriousness and seclusion, having no female

attendants about the house, his sole servant being a man of similar habits to his own.

Pope has satirized him in his "Moral Essays," and Maude also in his "Verbeia," with what truth the sequel will shew.

Thy life more wretched Cutler was confessed
Arise and tell me was thy death more blessed?
Cutler saw tenants break and houses fall
For very want, he could not build a wall.
His only daughter in a stranger's power
For very want, he could not pay a dower.
A few grey hairs his reverend temples crowned,
T'was very want that sold them for two pound.
What e'en denied a cordial at his end,
Banished the doctor and expelled the friend?
What but a want which you perhaps think mad
Yet numbers feel the want of what he had.
Cutler and Brutus, dying, both exclaim
Virtue and wealth, what are ye but a name!

Mor. Essays. Ep. III.

Lo! distant Gawthorpe's renovated face,
Gawthorpe, the brilliant object of our chase,
Thither, by whim, or thrift, was Cutler led
To scanty viands, and his thrice laid bed,
Where spider'd walls, their meagre fate bemoaned
And misery the child of Avarice groaned.
Not so the present day, where copious smile,
All that the heart can wish, or time beguile.
Thron'd with the horn of plenty by her side,
Unceasing sits in dignifying pride
The festive nymph, with all her buxom train
Delicious guardians of the pleasing plain.

Maude's Verbeia.

Pope's satire is evidently bitter, and, if founded on fact, would stamp Sir John Cutler, as one of the basest and most loathsome characters that ever lived; and it is to be lamented that Pennant, whose good nature might have taught him better, should give additional currency, by dwelling on it twice in his Account of London, and without taking any trouble to enquire into the truth, of Sir J. as "notorious," and as a character so stigmatized for avarice. I shall now endeavour to clear him from the unjust charges brought against him, by shewing that the whole of them are false. It is no light task to undertake, to refute the charges of great poets and antiquaries, but the facts are so palpable and authentic, that all candid readers will come to the same conclusion, viz,—that for nearly 200 years, Sir John Cutler's memory has been heaped with obloquy and calumny, by parties who have reiterated the statements of Pope, without once endeavouring to investigate their veracity. These were the sentiments I gave utterance to on the occasion of a lecture delivered by me on the 4th Feb., 1858, since then however I have met with a work* which will materially aid me in the attempt to vindicate Sir John Cutler's memory.

Mr. Thoresby (a contemporary) in his diary says, "Rode to Harewood upon rape seed account, with William Bolton a cant old man, who walked from that town to London, five times off and on, in half a year's time (the winter terms) yet never lay more than three nights on the road betwixt London and Harewood, and so, *à contra*

* Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, by John Benj. Heath, Esq., F.R.S.A. London, 1854. Privately printed.

in the ten times, whereof one was strictly at Christmas; and he told us some remarkable passages of the late Sir John Cutler's charity to his tenants, which I purposely record, because of the unworthy reflections of covetousness cast upon so worthy a benefactor, particularly in a dear year, in the great drought 1684, he not only forbore their rents, saying, they should not make an ill bargain (by sale of their goods at an underworth) for his sake, but gave express orders to his steward, to send them monies, to retrieve some that had done so, and prevent it in others; and now at his death, his tenants there are, through his lenity and forbearance, £5,000 in arrears, viz., two and a half years' rent." Such is Thoresby's account of the generosity of Sir John Cutler, whom Pope says,

"Saw tenants break, and houses fall
For very want."

This fact is an ample refutation of the charge of selfish avarice brought against him.

The next charge is that of unnatural indifference to his children.

"His only daughter in a stranger's power
For very want, he would not pay a dower."

This has reference to his youngest daughter Elizabeth, who married the Earl of Radnor. I have ascertained that her father bought a magnificent mansion and estate, called Wimpole Hall, in Cambridgeshire, which he settled upon her as her marriage portion. The elder daughter,

who died before her father, received, on her marriage to Sir William Portman, a dowry of £30,000.—(*Lyson's Mag. Brit.*, vol. 2, part 1, page 287.)

Having thus rescued him from the sin of being an unnatural parent, let us see upon what grounds the vice of avarice has been so pertinaciously affixed to him. He had been a zealous member of the Grocers' Company for some time, and on the 6th February, 1668, he intimated to the Court, through Mr. Warden Edwards, his intention of rebuilding a large portion of the hall at his own expense, for the Company's accommodation. As the Company were at this time suffering the greatest inconvenience, arising from their inability to discharge the debts contracted under their seal, for the service of the government and the city, in the years 1640, 1641, and 1643; he suggested, at the same time as a measure of precaution, that the ground should be conveyed to him under a pepper corn rent, for securing it, when built, against seizure. This proposal met with their approbation, and an "Indenture of sale and demise of the grounds and buildings about the hall was made to Sir J. C. and sixteen other members, who had contributed and subscribed £20 and upwards, "according to the direction of the committee, for 500 years at a pepper corn rent."

The buildings were then completed, and in January, 1669, a strong vote of thanks to Sir John Cutler, for his munificence was passed, and it was resolved, that his statue and picture should be placed in the hall, as memorials of the Company's esteem and gratitude. On the 27th January, 1669, the court of Assistants passed the following resolution:—

"In consideration of Sir John Cutler's extraordinary kindness and bountiful Intendments to the Company, expressed in the progress and forwardness of his stately and sumptuous buildings in the garden, undertaken at his sole charge, and of his own accord and inclination in this time of exigency and desolation, for the Company's future benefit and commodiousness, It is thought fit and agreed, that his statue and picture be erected and placed, at the charge of the Company, in the upper and lower rooms of his buildings, in grateful acknowledgment and memorial of his singular bounty and affection to the Company, and to remain, as a lasting monument of his unexampled kindness. The execution thereof to be left to the Assistants, any five of them to form a Committee, and one Warden to be of the number"

An inscription was likewise placed in the hall of which the following is a copy.

"Sir John Cutler, Knt. and Bart., a worthy member of this Company, having fined for Sheriff and Alderman nigh 40 years since, was chosen and held Master Warden Annis 165 $\frac{2}{3}$, and did, immediately after the dreadful fire, anno 1666, at his own proper charge, erect (out of its ashes) the fair pile of building now the great parlour, and entertaining room over it, and again was chosen and held Master Warden 168 $\frac{5}{6}$. And also in kindness to the Company Annis 168 $\frac{6}{7}$ was Assistant and *locum tenens* to the Rt. Hon. their then Master Warden, Sir Thomas Chichley, and this present year 1688 in their greatest exigence, (when others whose turn it was declined them) consented to be chosen for the fourth time their Master Warden. Under whose happy conduct, the Company's revenue hath been settled (as a most righteous sanction) to secure the due payments of their yearly charities."

This inscription has lately been restored, and the statue which had suffered from the ravages of time, has been repaired, and placed in the hall, the company thus fulfil-

ling the original intentions of their predecessors in 1669, who intended it as a lasting monument of Sir John Cutler's services.

The love and encouragement of science are indubitable marks of a liberal mind, and Sir John Cutler has given a noble instance of it. In 1664 he founded a lectureship on mechanics, at Gresham College, and endowed it with £50 per annum, settling it upon Professor Hooke for life; the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society being entrusted to appoint both the subject and number of lectures. The Royal Society elected him a member "in evidence of the great sense they have of his generosity, which they have more reason to value, as being the first donation they have been entrusted with of the kind, and which they hope will prove a leading example to others."

He erected the north gallery in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, at his sole charge, for the benefit of the poor, and also gave an annual sum of £37 for their relief.

He was also a great benefactor to the College of Physicians.

Sir John's will, dated 4th July, 1690, is a further evidence of the goodness of his heart, if any such were wanting. After bequeathing legacies to public charities, and to more than 50 individuals, and munificent provisions to his servants and their children, he has this very remarkable passage. "Also I give and bequeath and hereby direct and appoint that my said executor Edmund Boulter,

Esq., shall distribute £2000 amongst such of my friends and relations, as he shall imagine that I have neglected or forgotten to mention in this my last will, in such proportions as he shall think fit." The whole of the will in short, breathes a kindly and truly religious spirit, which never found place in the bosom of a miser.

In a work published a few years ago (*Londiniana* by E. W. Braby, vol. 4, page 138) the author remarks that "Sir John Cutler, whom the rancid satires of Pope and ironical representations of Pennant, have damned to immortality as a complete picture of avarice, has been unjustly stigmatized; and were particulars of his life known and fairly detailed, his character would be seen to be very far removed from that disgustingly iniquitous and unblushing parsimony which these writers have attributed to it." Mr. Heath thus sums up his remarks:—"Should the subject be hereafter taken up on a more extended scale, by an abler and more experienced pen, Sir John Cutler's character will shine forth in its full brightness, and be established in a way, to prove him to have been an ornament to the city of London, a great benefactor to his age, and not a reproach as the writers quoted have endeavoured to make the world believe."

Sir John Cutler died in the spring of the year 1693, having devised his estates to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of the Earl of Radnor, with remainder to his relative John Boulter, Esq., who was constituted joint executor and trustee for the Countess, upon whose decease, without issue, in 1696, he succeeded to the inheritance. He resided at Gawthorpe Hall, and was of a very different

disposition to his ancestor and relative Sir John Cutler. Lavish in his expenditure, he was nevertheless very charitable, and a great benefactor to the village. Thoresby says "that Mr. Boulter was a most worthy gentleman, he having endowed the vicarage with £50 per annum, and the school with £15, and given the communion plate for the service of the church. He also bequeathed the interest of £200 for apprenticing boys and placing girls to service." He built and endowed several alms houses in the city of Oxford for single men in decayed circumstances, one of which is appropriated to this parish. Each pensioner has a comfortable house and coals, and about £20 per annum, a medical gentleman occupying a very good house in the centre, is the master, and exercises supervision over the whole.

PEDIGREE OF THE LASCELLES.

The family of Lascelles is one of the oldest in the county, and has long been of considerable importance. There is a village named Lassele in Normandy, from whence it is probable they may have derived their name. The first of the name met with in history, who may be considered as the ancestor of this very ancient family, is a Picot de Lascelles,* who appears to have been amongst the gentlemen, who composed the train of Alan, nephew to the Conqueror, and the commander of a portion of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. Picot de Lascelles is mentioned in Domesday Book, as displacing the three Saxon lords of Scruton in Richmondshire, a reward from William, doubtless, for his adherence and bravery. The various pedigrees of this family which have hitherto been published, date from about the year 1300, Whitaker's and several others do so. In the course of my investigations I met with a very old Ms. giving the following pedigree of the earlier members of this family. The Ms. is bound at the end of one of the vols. of the copy of the Hopkinson Mss. now in the Leeds Library, very much older than the vol. and as near as I can judge will be of the latter end of the 16th century. Not being incorporated

* A grant of the whole village and manor of Lartington was made about 1182, to Robert de Lascel, in which deed the name La Scel, or De Sigillo, now become so dignified in the county of York, occurs for the first time.—*Whitaker's Richmondshire.*

with the book, but *placed at the end* it seems to have escaped the observation of Whitaker, as I feel quite sure, that he would have made use of it had he seen it.

*HUMPHREY LASCELLES, Knt., son of Picot de Lascelles, mar. and had issue:—

OLIVER.

Mary, married to Sir John Colnell, Lorde of Armethorpe. The Mauleverers and Wansfords of Yorkshire are descended from this marriage.

* The Mss. says,—“Sir Humphry Lascelles, Knt., who had by the gift of King William Rufus, in the first year of his reign, which was in the year of our Lord 1087, certain lands, which were Nigill's, Lord Ffosards. The castle and manor of Hiuderskelf, with the parks, pastures, commons, and feedings next adjoining upon the east, the lordship of Hildingsley, the lordship of Lastingham upon the moor, the lordship of Butterwiske upon the wold, the lordship of Burnham, and half the moiety of Willoughby and Foulton, with the advowson and certain lands in Catton and Stamford Bridge.

This Sir Humphry was Esquire unto the aforesaid King's body, in the first year of his said Majesty's reign, and upon the morrow after his coronation, his said Majesty bestowed upon him, the lordship and manor of Escrick, in the County of York, his Majesty also rewarded him with this coat of arms, which you see here tricked in this roll, lineally unto him and his posterity for ever ; which is to say, his shield or escutcheon is argent 3 chaplets floured in chief, gules pierced or, for that he was the first subject that ever bore Kinghope or Jewel betwixt ring or primrose in token of marriage after the Conquest. And also the said Humphrey had given him for his last farewell by the said King his Majesty in the forest of Dean *alias* called the New Forest in the county of Gloucester, his signet from off his finger, at the day of his death, when his Majesty was slain by Sir Gualter Tyrrell, which was in the year of our Lord God one thousand one hundred, being upon Monday the first day of August. And the said Sir Humphrey placed the said signet in the bass part of his shield, and held it for his coat of arms unto him and the heirs of his body for ever, as appeareth in the 27th of Leo, the book of Bow James. And the said Sir Humphrey died in the third year of the reign of King Henry I., at his castle manor of Hinderskelfe, and was solemnly buried at the monastery of Old Malton, in the year of our Lord God, 1102.”

OLIVER LASCELLES son, of Humphrey, mar. Ann, d. of Sir William Inglebert, Knt., ob. 1132, 33 Hen. I., had issue:—
JOHN.

SIR JOHN LASCELLES, of Hinderskelfe, Knt., son of Oliver, mar. ..., d. of Sir John Salvin, of South Driffeld, Knt., and had issue:—

JOHN.

BRIAN.

Thomas.

Richard.

SIR JOHN LASCELLES, of Hinderskelfe, Knt., son of Sir John, ob. 1158, 5 Hen. II., mar....., had issue:—

Ann, sole daughter and heir, mar. Sir Edmund Danville, Knt., from whom are descended Claphams of Beamsley.

BRIAN LASCELLES,¹ second son of Sir John Lascelles, to whom his father gave Eserick, mar....., d. of Sir John Bois, Knt., and had issue:—

RICHARD.

Robert.

Margaret.

SIR RICHARD LASCELLES, Knt.,² son of Brian, mar. Jane, d. of Sir Simon Northop, and had issue:—

EDMUND.

John.

EDMUND LASCELLES,³ son of Sir Richard, mar., d. of Sir Alexander Lound, Knt., and had issue—

BRIAN.

Henry.

Jane.

1. Brian Lascelles, Esq., lived 1 Hen. II., 1159, and died 2 Rich. I., 1190.

2. Sir Richard lived 3 Rich., I., 1191, and was buried at Eserick, A.D. 1211.

3. Edmund Lascelles, Esq., died in his father's life time, 9 John, 1207, and was buried at Eserick.

SIR BRIAN LASCELLES, Knt.,¹ son of Edmund, mar., d. of Sir George Anske, and had issue:—

RICHARD.

Brian.

SIR RICHARD LASCELLES,² Knt., son of Sir Brian, mar. Elizabeth, d. of Sir John de la River, Lord of Bransbie, and had issue:—

JOHN.

Thomas, mar. ..., d. of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, s.p. Walter.

Margaret.

Katherine.

SIR JOHN LASCELLES, Knt.,³ son of Sir Richard, mar., d. of Sir Lionel Percy, Knt., and had issue:—

RALPH.

Sir Jeffrey mar. d. and h. of Sir John Lithgrave, and had issue Richard Lascelles, Esq., of BRAKENBURGH.

Margaret, and others.

SIR RALPH LASCELLES, Knt.,⁴ son of Sir John, mar. Joan, d. of John Burnet, Esq., and had issue:—

RALPH.

Richard.

John.

Elizabeth.

1. Sir Brian Lascelles succeeded his grandfather in all the lands, manors, and lordships before mentioned. He lived 6 Hen. III., 1222, and died 1270, and was buried at the Monastery of Swine, in Holderness.

2. Sir Richard Lascelles lived 1 Ed. I., 1273, and died 14 Ed. II., 1321. During Sir Richard's life time, Sir Humphrey Darvies, Knt., was seized of the castle and manor of Hinderskelf, and the lordships of Lastingham, Butterwiske, Burnham, &c.

3. "Sir John Lascelles, of Escrick, Knt., was seized of the lordship of Escrick, 1 Ed. II., 1307. Sir Jeffrey, his second son, was seized of certain lands in Sand Hutton and Brakenburgh, of whom is descended Lascelles of Brakenburgh, and Jacksons *alias* Lascelles, of Cleveland, so these Lascelles came by Lithgrave."

4. Sir Ralph Lascelles was seized of Escrick, 23 Ed. III., 1350.

SIR RALPH LASCELLES, Knt.,¹ son of Sir Ralph, mar. Maud, d. of Sir William Constable, of Flamboro', Knt., and had issue:—

WALTER.

Richard, Lord Lascelles, Baron of Sayre, mar. Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sarias Sutton, Baron of Sayre, from whom is descended:—

John, Lord Lascelles, Baron of Sayre, mar. ..., d. of Sir William Skipwith.

SIR WALTER LASCELLES, Knt.,² son of Sir Ralph, mar. Agnes, d. of Sir Richard Roecliffe, Knt., and had issue:—

WALTER.

William.

Catherine.

SIR WALTER LASCELLES, Knt., son of Sir Walter, mar., d. of Sir John Bland, and had issue:—

WILLIAM.

Walter.

Thomas.

LASCELLES OF SOWERBY AND BRACKENBURGH.

As it is generally admitted that the present noble family of Harewood is descended from the above branch,* I have thought it better to append the following pedigree,

1. Sir Ralph Lascelles was seized of Escrick, 2 Rich. II., 1379. His son Richard was Lord Lascelles and Baron of Sayre, in right of his wife, Isabel, d. of the Baron of Sayre.

2. Sir Walter Lascelles was seized of Escrick, 2 H. IV., 1401.

* No doubt exists as to this fact, for the arms of this family, sable, a cross patonce, or., are the same as the Lascelles of Harewood. Brackenburg and Sowerby are in the neighbourhood of Northallerton, the former seat of the Harewood Family.

although unable to join the connecting links. It is taken from the Har. Mss., vol. 1394, fol. 294.

SIR ROGER LASCELLES, of Sourby and Brackenburgh, Knt.,
mar. Isabel, d. of, and had issue:—

SIR ROGER.

Aire, mar. to Mr. Robert Constable.

Joan, mar. to Mr. Thomas Coleman.

Matilda, mar. 1st, Mr. Robert Tillioll; 2nd, Mr.
Robert Hyton.

Theophaina, mar. Mr. Robert Fitz Randolph.

SIR ROGER LASCELLES, of Sourby and Brackenburgh, Knt.,
mar. Margaret, d. of Sir John Norton, Knt., and had
issue:—

CHRISTOPHER.

Mary, mar. to Rafe Dransfield, of Spennithorne.

Margaret, mar. to Christopher Rookby, Esq., of
Morton.

CHRISTOPHER LASCELLES, of Sourby and Brackenburgh, Esq.,
eldest son of Sir Roger, mar. Anne, d. and h. of Ker
Sigiswike, of Walburn in co. Richmond, Esq., and had
issue:—

Clare, mar. to Christoper Lockwood, Esq.

Thomas, died young.

George, died young.

FRANCIS.

Cyprian.

Elizabeth.

Margaret.

Barbara, mar. to Thomas Barton, of Whenby.

FRANCIS LASCELLES, of Brackenburgh, Esq., eldest surviving
son of Christopher, mar. Ann, d. of William Thawytes,
of Marston, Esq., and had issue:—

Ann, mar. to Humphrey Sandford, in co. Salop.

Elizabeth, died young.

THOMAS.

Christopher.

Francis.

Roger.

Margareta.

Barbara, mar. to William Vaughan, Esq.

Anne, mar. to George Denton, in co. Cumberland.

THOMAS LASCELLES, of Brackenburgh, living 1584, eldest son of Francis, mar. Jane, d. of Sir William Mallory, of Studley, and had issue:—

WILLIAM, mar., d. of Tunstall, of Scargill.

Roger, ob. s.p.

Ursula.

Margaret.

LASCELLES¹ OF HAREWOOD.

Arms; Sable, a cross patonce within a border, or. Crest; on a wreath, a bear's head couped, ermine, muzzled, gules, gorged with a collar of the last, studded and rimmed or. Supporters two bears, ermine, each muzzled, gules, gorged with a collar of the second, rimmed, studded and chain reflexed over the back, or, pendant thereto an escutcheon, sable, charged with a cross patonce of the third, or.

JOHN DE LASCELLES,² of Hinderskelfe, now called Castle Howard, in the Wapontake of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the county of York, was living and held divers lands in that place, A.D. 1315, 9 Ed. II., ut per cart: mar. Joanna, uxor ejus ut per cart: had issue:—

JOHN.

1. This pedigree is taken from the one recorded in the College of Arms, in Register, Norfolk, page 51, 52, and there certified to be true by the Right Hon^{ble}. Edwin Lord Harewood and his Cousin Edward Lascelles, Esq., 7 March, 1791.
Signed John C. Brooke Somerset.

2. The John de Lascelles who commences the pedigree "is thought to be a younger sonne out of the howse of Lascelles of Sourby and Brackenburgh." *Har. Mss.*, 1394, fol. 131.

JOHN DE LASCELLES, of Hinderskelfe, son and heir of John, called in deeds, filius Johannis, al's Jackson.¹ He was living 1392, 16 Rich. II., ut per cart: mar., had issue:—

WILLIAM.

WILLIAM DE LASCELLES, al's Jackson, of Hinderskelfe, son and heir of John, living 7 Hen. VI., 1428, ut per cart: mar., had issue:—

WILLIAM.

WILLIAM LASCELLES, al's Jackson, of Hinderskelfe, son and heir of William, living time of Hen. VI., mar., had issue:—

WILLIAM.

WILLIAM LASCELLES, al's Jackson, of Ganthorpe, in the Wapontake of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the county of York, mar., had issue:—

ROBERT.

ROBERT LASCELLES, al's Jackson, of Ganthorpe and of Eryholme Grange, in the parish of Hovingham, co. of York: died, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, ut per Inq., 1556; mar. Dorothy, d. of Mr. Newport, had issue:—

THOMAS.

John, mar., d. of — Mauliverer, and had issue, 1584, two sons, Christopher and Thomas.

Robert.

Francis was of Stank Hall, in the parish of Sigston, and of Northallerton, jur: uxor: He died, 4 Charles I., 1628, seized of Stank, al's Winton-Stank, and of the manor or grange of Thormanby: Francis, his grandson, being his next heir, ut per Inq.

1. The Har. Mss. says, "Sed Quære quia dubitatur arma non assignantur Thomas nunc viventí cognominati' Jackson, donec habeatur opinio et consensus Thomæ Lascells de Sowreby, Armiger." But it is a query, because it is doubted, arms are not assigned to Thomas, now living, named Jackson, until the opinion and consent of Thomas Lascelles of Sourby, Esq., is had.

Jane, mar. to James Butler, Esq.
 Dorothy, mar. — Griffin, Esq.
 Elizabeth, mar. to John Bell, Esq.
 Margery, mar. to Roger Knight, Esq.
 Margaret.

THOMAS LASCELLES,* al's Jackson, of Ganthorpe and Eryholme Grange, Esq., had livery of his estate 1 Eliz., was living at Ganthorpe, 1584, and died 16 Jas. I., 1618, ut per Inq.: he married Margery, d. of Sir Wm. St. Quintin, of Harpham, in the county of York, Knt., and had issue:—

Henry, eldest son and heir apparent, ætat. 23,
 A.D. 1584.

Walter.

William.

John.

Roger.

Edward.

James.

Robert.

Dorothy

Mary.

FRANCIS LASCELLES, eldest surviving son of Robert Lascelles, mar. Elizabeth, d. and co-heir of John Charter, of Northallerton, and had issue:—

WILLIAM.

Cuthbert, mar. Frances, d. of Robert Knowsley, Esq., of North Burton and Wighton, and had issue:—

Robert, bap. at Sigston, 11 Mar., 1629.

Elizabeth, bap. at Sigston, 17 Mar., 1630.

Ann, bap. at Sigston, 21 May, 1633.

Thomas, bap. at Sigston, 13 April, 1634.

* Thomas Lascelles, Esq., was High Sheriff of the county of York, 39 Eliz. 1597. He was also one of the learned council under the presidency of Edmund, Lord Mulgrave, for the suppression of the greater monasteries, and the preventing of future dangers.

Philip.

Francis, baptized at Northallerton, 21 Jan., 1593.

¹ Thomas, baptized at Northallerton, 24 Sep., 1598.

Eleanor, mar. to Laurence Mennill, of Thornaby and East Layton, Esq., 15 Dec., 1605.

Margaret, mar. to W. Constable, of Dromonby, Esq.

Jane, baptized at Northallerton, 25 April, 1595,
mar. at Sigston, 13 Sep., 1614, to Thomas Saville, of Wellburne, Esq.

WILLIAM LASCELLES, al's Jackson, eldest son and heir apparent to Francis, was living at Stank, Northallerton, A.D. 1612, but died in his father's lifetime, and was buried at Sigston, 10 Nov., 1624. He mar. Elizabeth, d. of Robert Wadeson, of Yafforth, Esq., and had issue:—

FRANCIS.

Robert, baptized at Sigston, 26 Nov., 1617.

Peregrine, baptized at Sigston, 2 April, 1619.

Hellen, baptized at Sigston, 11 Sep., 1615.

Elizabeth, baptized at Sigston, 24 March, 1621.

Thomas, baptized at Sigston, 5 August, 1624.

FRANCIS LASCELLES,* of Stank and Northallerton, Esq., called

1. Thomas Lascelles purchased several parcels of land in the manor of Northallerton for £553 17s. 3d., being lands of the Bishop of Durham. Conveyance dated 29 June, 1649. *Coll. Top. vol. 1, p. 285.*

* Francis Lascelles, Esq., was a Committee man both to the Parliament and the Protector Oliver. He went into the Par. army, and became a Colonel, and in Sep., 1648, he and Col. Bethel were sent to assist at the siege of Scarbro', because 300 Walloons had been sent thither by the Prince of Wales; and they soon took the castle and town, with many prisoners. He was entirely in the interest of the army, who procured his name to be put in the Commission to try the King, and he sat in the Painted Chamber on Jan. 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, and in Westminster Hall, 20, 22; but he did not attend on the day when sentence was passed, nor signed the warrant, so that he was in no danger at the Restoration, and was returned a member in the Convention Parliament, though a known republican. He was probably in himself a very private gentleman, fit for no other employment than the part he took in the army; for his name never occurs but as a Committee man for his own county ever after. Perhaps he had retired thither and chose to reside upon his own paternal estate,

a child of 2 weeks old at the visitation 1612, heir to his grandfather, 4 Chas. I., then aged 15 years and 4 months, ut per Inq.: he was justice of peace and colonel in the army of the Parliament, and was elected representative in Parliament for the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the Parliaments summoned to meet 1653, 1654, and 1656. Baptized at Sigston, 23 Aug., 1612, buried there 28 Nov., 1667. He mar. Frances, second daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham, Bart., and had issue:—

DANIEL.

William, baptized at Sigston, 5 Sep., 1634.

Mary, baptized at Sigston, 7 Feb., 1635, mar. there 25 Jan., 1658, to Richard Shipton, of Lythe, in the county of York.

without interesting himself farther in Government affairs, from which he was so distant. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, created a Baronet by King Charles I. *Eng. Regicides.*

In the list of Noblemen and Gentlemen who are named in the "Ordinances of Parliament" for raising money and forces under Lord Fairfax, and who subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant, or were otherwise employed in support of the Parliamentary cause, are the following names:—

Francis Lascelles, M.P., Thomas Lascelles, M.P., Peregrine Lascelles.

In 1653, after the Battle of Worcester, among the M.P.'s, Francis Lascelles is returned as one of the four sent from the North Riding.

In Sep., 1656, he was returned again for the N. Riding.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance, that by the marriage of Francis Lascelles with the daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, his great-grandson Henry Lascelles, Esq., the purchaser of the Harewood estates, should descend from both the families of ALDBURGH and GASCOIGNE, the former lords of Harewood and Gawthorpe, in this manner:—

From ALDBURGH:

The d. of Aldburgh mar. Ryther; the d. of Ryther mar. Babthorpe; the d. of Babthorpe mar. Crake, of Cottingham; the d. of Crake mar. St. Quintin; the d. of St. Quintin mar. Francis Lascelles, Esq., great-grandfather to Henry Lascelles, Esq., the purchaser of the Harewood estates.

From GASCOIGNE:

Ann, d. of Sir Wm. Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt., grandson of the Chief Justice, mar. Sir Hugh Hastings, of Fenwick, Knt.; whose grandson, Sir Brian Hastings, of Fenwick, Knt., had a daughter Dorothy mar. to Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham, Knt., great-grandfather of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart., whose daughter mar. Francis Lascelles, Esq., as above.

Henry, baptized at Sigston, 3 May, 1637.

Francis, baptized at Sigston, 19 March, 1639.

Katherine, baptized at Sigston, 7 June, 1640.

Elizabeth, baptized at Sigston, 9 Jan., 1641.

Lacy, a son, baptized at Sigston, 9 Oct., 1653.

Margaret, buried at Sigston, 4 April, 1667.

Lucy, baptized at Sigston, 9 Oct., 1651, mar. to
Cuthbert Wytham, a merchant in Virginia,
second son of William Wytham, of Garforth.

Helen, baptized at Sigston, 19 July, 1650.

Dorothy

Elizabeth

Dorothy

Hannah

Katherine

} these five daughters are all mentioned
in the family vellum.

DANIEL LASCELLES,* of Stank and Northallerton, Esq., born 6 Nov., 1655, and baptized at Sigston. Ob. 5 Sep., 1734, æt, 78: buried at Northallerton, 8 Sep., 1734. He mar. first, Margaret, d. of George Metcalfe, of Northallerton, Esq., buried at Northallerton, 20 Dec., 1690. By her he left issue:—

GEORGE.

Mary, baptized at Northallerton, 13 Sep., 1683, mar. there 27 Aug., 1706, to Cuthbert Milford, of Northallerton. She died 25 April, 1727: buried at Northallerton.

Elizabeth, mar. at Northallerton, 10 Sep., 1713, to George Ord, of Longridge, in Northumberland, Esq. He died 25 Feb., 1745, and was buried with his wife at Norham, in that county.

HENRY.

Francis, bap. at Sigston, 18 June, 1674, d. young.

Anne, bap. at Sigston, 5 Dec., 1676, died young.

Daniel, died aged half a year, buried at Sigston, 11 June, 1677.

* He was Justice of the Peace and High Sheriff in 1719; M.P. for Northallerton in 1702.

Thomas, bap. at Sigston, 11 Sep, 1688, d. young.
 Hannah, a twin with Henry, bap. at Northallerton,
 20 Dec., 1690, buried there 20 July, 1694.

By his second wife, Mary, d. of Edward Lascelles, of
 London, Esq., who died 28 Oct., 1734, buried at North-
 allerton, 30 Oct., 1734, aged 72, he left issue:—

EDWARD.

Francis, bap. at Northallerton, 8 Nov., 1705, died
 young.

GEORGE LASCELLES, of Stank, and of the parish of St. Michael's,
 in Barbadoes, eldest son and heir-apparent, baptized at
 Northallerton, 2 March, 1681. Will dated at Barbadoes,
 30 Aug., 1726, proved in London, where he died during
 the lifetime of his father, 12 Feb., 1729. He mar. Mary,
 d. of William Doldren, died in the island of Barbadoes,
 1722, and had issue:—

William Lascelles, of Stank. Esq., eldest son,
 succeeded his grandfather in his estate; died
 about 1750: buried at Bermondsey, Surrey.

George Lascelles, of Northallerton, Esq., second
 son, born in the island of Barbadoes, 1722,
 living unmarried, 1790.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married at Isleworth,
 in the county of Middlesex, 24 Dec., 1741, to
 Edmund Davis, of Highworth and Ramsbury,
 in the county of Wilts, Esq., who took the
 name of Thomas Batson. He died 1 Dec.,
 1770, buried at Highworth, she, living a
 widow, 1790.

Susanna, second daughter, married at St Paul's
 Cathedral, London, Feb. 1748, to James
 Maxwell, Esq., Commissioner of the Sick and
 Hurt Office, and sometime Physician-general
 to the army in Germany. She died 1768, he,
 1771, both buried at St. Andrews, Holborn.

HENRY LASCELLES,¹ Esq., of Harewood, Stank, and Northallerton, second son to Daniel Lascelles, Esq., and heir to his brother George, baptized at Northallerton, 20 Dec., 1690, died in London, buried at Northallerton, 16 Oct., 1753. He was married twice; 1st, to Mary, d. and co-heir of Edwin Carter, of the parish of St. George, in the island of Barbadoes, Esq., mar. at St. Michael's Church, in Barbadoes, 8 April, 1712, died 17 May, 1721, aged 32, buried at Northallerton, 19 May, 1721: and 2nd, to Janet, d. of John Whetstone, of the island of Barbadoes, Esq., mar. about 19 July, 1731, died in London, 22 April, 1754. Will dated 23 Oct., 1753, proved in London. No issue by his second wife, but by his first wife the following:—

EDWIN LASCELLES,² Esq., of Harewood House, Stank, and Northallerton, eldest son and heir, baptized at St. Michaels, Barbadoes, mar. 1st, Elizabeth, d. of Sir Darcy Dawes, Bart., died at Bath, 31 Aug., 1764, buried at St Georges, Hanover-square, having had two children, who died young: 2nd, Jane, d. of William Coleman, of Gorney, in the co. of Devon, Esq., died 11 April, 1813, buried in Westminster Abbey. No issue.

1. He purchased the Harewood estates in 1739, from the trustees of John Boulter, Esq. For some time he was Collector of the Customs at Barbadoes, afterwards a Director of the East India Company, and M.P. for Northallerton. In 1752, he accepted the office of Chief Steward and Keeper of the Courts of Honor of Berkhamstead, and of the manor, lordship, and towns of Berkhamstead, in the co. of Hertford, Bucks, and Northampton, parcel of the land and possessions of His Majesty's Duchy of Cornwall.

2. He was M.P. for Scarborough, and for Northallerton in 1754, and again from 1780 to 1790. Created Baron Harewood, of Harewood, to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent, dated 9th July, 1790. Dying without issue, the dignity became extinct. In 1759, he laid the foundation stone of Harewood House.

Daniel Lascelles,¹ of Goldsbro' and Plumpton, in the county of York, baptized at St. Michaels, Barbadoes, 20 May, 1714, mar. Elizabeth Southwick, from whom he was divorced by Act of Parliament, Dec., 1751. Died without issue in Pall Mall, London, 26 May, 1784, buried at Goldsbro': will dated 24 June, 1773, proved 3 June, 1784.

Henry Lascelles, Esq., born 18 Aug., 1716, and baptized, the day following, at St Michaels, Barbadoes. He died, without issue, 14 July, 1786, buried in South Audley-street Chapel. He married Jane, d. of John Raine, of Scarborough. She died June, 1784, and was interred with her husband.

Thomas, fourth son, died young.

George, fifth son, died young, buried at Northallerton, 20 March, 1723.

EDWARD LASCELLES, Esq., son of Daniel Lascelles, Esq., by his second wife, baptized at Northallerton, 25 Feb., 1702, mar. at St. Michael's Church, Barbadoes, 1 Jan., 1732, died 31 Oct., 1747, at Barbadoes, buried in St. Michael's Church, 1 Nov. following. He mar. Frances, d. of Guy Ball, Esq., a member of the Council in Barbadoes, died 18 May, 1761, aged 41 years, buried at Richmond, Surrey. By her he left issue:—

Mary, born, in Barbadoes, 19 March, 1735, buried in St. Michael's Church there, 11 Feb., 1737.

Henry, eldest son, born 1 Nov., 1737, in Barbadoes, died 12 May, 1755, buried at Richmond, in Surrey.

1. He was M.P. for Northallerton from 1752 to 1780. In 1756, he purchased the Goldsboro' Estate from the Byerley's. About the year 1760, he purchased the two manors of Plumpton and Rofarlington for the sum of £28,000. This was formerly the residence of the Plumptons, an ancient and important family, much of whose history has recently been published by the Camden Society.

Frances, born in Barbadoes, 6 Dec., 1738, mar. at St. James', Piccadilly, on 15 Oct., 1762, to Gedney Clarke, of the island of Barbadoes. He, died 11 Nov., 1777; she, 16 Dec., 1777, leaving one son, Gedney.

EDWARD.

Daniel, born in Barbadoes, 8 Dec., 1742, died there, aged about 8 years.

Francis,* born in Barbadoes, 1 Nov., 1744, died unmarried, 2 Sep., 1799, buried at Richmond, in Surrey.

EDWARD LASCELLES,† of Stapleton, in the parish of Darrington, in the county of York, Esq., born in Barbadoes, 7 Jan., 1740. Created Baron Harewood, of Harewood, in the county of York, 18 June, 1796; Viscount Lascelles and Earl of Harewood. 7 Sep., 1812. Died 3 April, 1820, at Harewood House: interred at Harewood. He married Anne, d. of William Challoner, of Guisborough, Esq., 12 May, 1761. She died 22 Feb., 1805, and had issue:—

Edward Lascelles, Esq., eldest son and heir-apparent, born 10 Jan., 1764, in New Bond-street, and there baptized: died unmarried 4 June, 1814, buried at Harewood.

HENRY.

* Appointed Ensign in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, 22nd Feb., 1761; Captain in the 17th Dragoons, 13th Dec., 1761; Major in the 8th Dragoons, 15th June, 1764; Lieutenant Colonel in do., 31st May, 1768; Colonel in the Army, 29th Aug., 1777; Lieutenant Colonel in the King's Own Dragoons, 8th May, 1780; Major General in the Army, 20th Nov., 1782; Colonel of the 8th Dragoons, 17th March, 1789; and appointed Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber, 1779. The Gentleman's Magazine says, "No man was more respected by his brother officers, and no man passed through life with more easy dignity, manliness, and unobtrusive good sense."

† He entered the army early in life, and bore the standard of the Blues at the Battle of Minden. Sat as M.P. for Northallerton from 1790 to 1796. In 1798, when the country was threatened by a foreign invader, he subscribed the munificent sum of £4,000 towards the defence of the kingdom. Sat for Northallerton from 1796 to 1812.

Frances, born in Stanhope-street, May-fair, 11 June, 1762, mar. at St. George's, Hanover Square, 4 Oct., 1784, to the Hon. John Douglas, younger son of James, 14th Earl of Morton. She died at 7, Great Cumberland Place, London, 31 March, 1817, and he, 1 May, 1818; both buried at Upton, near Windsor.

Mary Anne, born 22 May, 1775, at Stapleton, and there baptized; mar. to Richard York, Esq., by whom she had one son. Edward, born 6 Jan., 1802. She died 10 June, 1831, aged 56, buried at Harewood.

HENRY LASCELLES,* second Earl of Harewood, succeeded his

* He served as Knight of the Shire for York in four successive Parliaments, and stood a contested election for the County in the year 1807, against Lord Viscount Milton; probably the fiercest struggle for Parliamentary honours on record; the poll commencing on Wednesday, May 20th, and closing on Friday, June 5. The total number of votes was 33,972; viz.: Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., 11,806; Lord Milton, 11,177; Hon. H. Lascelles, 10,989. Shortly afterwards he was elected for Westbury, in Wiltshire, which he served 5 years. In October, 1812, he was elected for Pontefract, and on the 16th of the same month he was elected for the County by the unsolicited suffrages of the freeholders. At the period of the general election in 1818, he withdrew from the representation of the County, and was elected for Northallerton on the 20th June. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West-Riding on the 6th Nov., 1819. On Jan. 27, 1806, he moved the following resolution in the House of Commons." He meant to propose that some signal mark of respect and gratitude should be paid to the memory of that great character (Mr. Pitt), whose loss the nation has now to deplore. He should take as a precedent, the honours which were paid to his illustrious father, as he considered the son to be equally as great a man; he therefore moved:—"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to give directions that the remains of the Rt. Hon. Wm Pitt be interred at the public expense; and that a monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of that great and excellent statesman, with an inscription expressive of the sentiments of the people on so great and irreparable a loss; and to assure His Majesty that this House will make good the expense attending the same." Seconded by the Marquis of Titchfield.

father in title and estates, 3 April, 1820. He was born at Stapleton, in the parish of Darrington and county of York, 25 Dec., 1767, and there baptized. Married at Flamstead, in Hertfordshire, 3 Sep., 1794, Henrietta Saunders, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart. She died 18 Feb., 1840, aged 69, and he died 24 Nov., 1841, aged 73. By her he left a numerous issue:—

Edward, Lord Viscount Lascelles, born at Harewood, 13 July, 1796, and there baptized: died 7 Dec., 1839.

HON. HENRY and Francis, twins, born at Buckden, in Huntingdonshire, 11 June, 1797. Francis died 12 June, 1797, at Buckden, and buried there.

Hon. William Sebright Lascelles,¹ born at Harewood, 29 Oct., 1798, and baptized there. Mar. 14 May, 1823, Lady Caroline Georgiana Howard, eldest daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle. He died 2 July, 1851, aged 52, buried at Harewood, where a mural tablet is erected to his memory. He left a numerous family.

Hon. Edwin Lascelles,² born at Harewood, 25 Dec., 1799, and baptized there. He is unmarried.

Hon. Francis Lascelles, born at Widiat, in the

1. He entered the navy young, and continued until the peace of 1815; after which he entered the army. First elected for Northallerton 9th March, 1820; sat until 1824, and returned again in 1831. In 1837 he was elected for Wakefield, and afterwards for Knaresbro'; subsequently appointed Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, and a Privy Councillor.

2. Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L., 1826; D.C.L., 1831. Was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, 1826. Is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, and Chairman of the West-Riding Bench of Magistrates. First returned M.P. for Ripon, without a contest, Jan., 1846; re-elected, 1852; retired, 1857.

county of Herts., 12 April, 1801, baptized there, and christened at Harewood, died there, Feb., 1813.

Lady Harriett Lascelles, born at Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, 19 June, 1802, baptized there, and christened at Harewood, mar., 6 June, 1825, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sheffield, by whom she has issue.

Hon. Frederick Lascelles, born at Bennington, Herts., 27 June, 1803, baptized there, and christened at Harewood. Died 13 Oct., 1823, aged 20, buried at Harewood.

Lady Francis Ann, born in Hanover Square, London, 2 June, 1804, baptized there, christened at Harewood. She married, 2 March, 1835, John Thomas Hope, Esq., who died 17 April, 1835, having been married only about 6 weeks. She died 6 Dec., 1855.

Hon. Arthur Lascelles, born at Harewood, 25 Jan., 1807, and baptized there. Married, 18 Nov., 1834, Caroline Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., and has a numerous family.

Lady Emma, born at Harewood, 16 March, 1809, and baptized there. A Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and married, 16 June, 1827, Baron Portman, of Orchard Portman, in the co. of Somerset, by whom she has a numerous issue.

Lady Louisa, born at Harewood, 10 Sep., 1812, and baptized there. Married, 4 July, 1835, the Hon. George Henry Cavendish, M.P., by whom she has a numerous family.

HENRY LASCELLES,* third Earl of Harewood, succeeded his

* Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and after passing through the curriculum of study at that distinguished seat of learning, he entered the army, obtaining an ensigncy in the Grenadier Guards which bears date the 7th of April, 1814. He was present with this regiment at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, when he was slightly wounded on the right side by a

father, in title and estates, 24 Nov., 1841. He was the second son, born at Buckden, in Huntingdonshire, 11 June, 1797, christened at Harewood. Married, 5 July, 1823, Lady Louisa Thynne, second daughter of Thomas, 2nd Marquis of Bath. He died on 22 Feb., 1857, to the great grief of his family and dependants. By his Countess, who survives, his Lordship left issue:—

HENRY THYNNE, Viscount Lascelles.

Hon. Egremont William, born 28 July, 1825, married, 11 Dec., 1856, Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of Neill Malcolm, Esq.

Hon. George Edwin, born 19 Oct., 1826, mar., 21 July, 1851. Louisa Nina, only daughter of the Earl of Mansfield.

Hon. Algernon Francis, born 21 Jan., 1828, died 28 March, 1845: buried at Harewood.

Hon. Alfred Daniel, born 26 Feb., 1829, died 20 March, 1845: buried at Harewood.

bomb shell, whilst bearing the standard of his regiment, and was reported as dead, but recovered. On the 24th of August, 1820, he exchanged to half-pay of the regiment, and in August, 1831, he retired from the army altogether. He had, however, in the meantime, on the 28th of October, 1820, been appointed a Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Hussars. He was made Captain on the 13th November, 1823, and Major on the 3th October, 1839, but resigned on the 22nd of April, 1843. On the death of Lord Wharnccliffe, 21st June, 1846, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, which distinguished position he continued to hold up to the time of his death. Returned M.P. for Northallerton, 1826, and sat until 1831.

“His memory will long be cherished. In all the varied duties of his position, he maintained the honour and reputation of his house. As a nobleman, his actions though unostentatious and unassuming, cast a lustre over his name, of which his descendants may feel justly proud, and there have been few public movements in the county, of a religious or philanthropic character, of which he has not been the warm supporter and patron. A sincere admirer of the Established Church, he was ever looked up to with esteem by the clergy, and churchmen of all “schools.” The last acts of his life were those of charity, and his last appearance as a public man, on the occasion of his presiding over the meeting at Leeds, to promote the Bishop Longley Endowment Fund, a few days before the accident which caused his death, was combined with other acts, which if less noticeable in their nature were equally honourable to his noble character.”

Lady Louisa Isabella, born 20 July, 1830, married 25 Aug., 1853, Charles Henry Mills, Esq., eldest son of Charles Mills, Esq., of Hillingdon Court, near Uxbridge.

Hon. and Rev. James Walter, Rector of Goldsboro', born Nov. 1831, married in 1856, Emma, daughter of William Miles, Esq., M.P., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire.

Lady Susan Charlotte, born 10 April, 1834, married 4 July, 1855, to Lord Wharnccliffe.

Hon. Horace Douglas, born 20, Sep., 1835.

Lady Blanch Emma, born 18 Aug., 1837.

Lady Florence Harriett, born 8 Oct., 1838.

Lady Mary Elizabeth, born 11 May, 1842.

Lady Maud Caroline, born 26 Nov., 1846.

HENRY THYNNE, fourth Earl of Harewood, succeeded his father in title and estates, 22 Feb., 1857. Born at Goldsboro' Hall, 18 June, 1824, married, 17 July, 1845, the Lady Elizabeth Joan de Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde. Appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding in 1847, and Captain of the Yorkshire Hussars, 23 Oct., 1849. Her Ladyship died on 26 Feb., 1854, at Goldsboro' Hall, aged 28, and was interred in the family vault, at Harewood. The following issue are by this marriage:—

Henry Ulick. Lord Viscount Lascelles, born 21 Aug., 1846.

Hon. Frederick Canning, born 6 May, 1848.

Hon. Gerald William, born 26 Oct., 1849.

Hon. Charles George, born 23 Jan., 1851.

Lady Constance Mary, born 26 May, 1852.

Lady Margaret Joan, born 2 Oct., 1853.

His Lordship married to his second wife on 21 April, 1858, Diana, eldest daughter of Col. J. H. Smyth, M.P., of Heath Hall, Wakefield.

ADDENDA.

I think it right to mention that the lithographic engravings which embellish this book are all done by Messrs. Stott Brothers, of Halifax, with the exception of the two seals of the Lords of Harewood, which has been executed by Mr. Pulleyn, of Leeds, at the expense of Mr. C. Pegler, of Leeds, who has kindly presented it to the Author.

FREE WARREN is a franchise granted for preservation or custody of beasts and fowls of warren; which being *feræ naturæ*, every one had a right to kill as he could, but upon the introduction of the forest laws, at the Norman Conquest, these animals being looked upon as royal game and the sole property of our savage monarchs, this franchise of free warren was invented to protect them, by giving the grantee a sole and exclusive power of killing such game so far as his warren extended, on condition of his preventing other persons. The hare, the coney, the pheasant, and the partridge were beasts and fowls of warren. *Manwood*. To these Sir Edward Cooke adds roes, rails and quails, woodcocks, mallards, and herons.

Free warren gave to the Lord of a Manor an exclusive right to hunt and kill the game therein.

A CARUCATE of land, a plough land, or a hide of land, is not of any certain extent, but as much as a plough can by a course of husbandry plough in a year, and may contain a messuage, wood, meadow, and pasture.

In Domesday Inquisition, the arable land is estimated in carucates, the pasture in hides, and the meadow in acres.

The measure of a carucate appears to have differed in respect of place as well as time. In the reign of Rich. I., it was estimated at sixty acres, and in a charter of the same reign at

100 acres. In the time of Ed. I., at 180 acres, and in Ed. III., at Burcester, 112 acres, while in Middleton 150 acres.

The carucate, plough land, or hide in general, is estimated at 100 acres.—*A. T. Blount.*

KNIGHT'S FEE. Like the carucate, the quantity of land in a Knight's fee varied according to the nature of the soil, from 480 to 640 acres and sometimes more. In Yorkshire, where the land was not of great value, a Knight's fee was rated at 2,000 acres, about 1296. Camden says a Knight's fee was as much inheritance as served yearly to maintain the dignity of a Knight, which in Ed. the 1st's time was about £20.

SCUTAGE, from *scutum*, a shield, was a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service, towards furnishing the King's army.

BOVATE, from *bos*, an ox, as much land as an ox could plough in a year, estimated by some at 28 acres.

OXGANG, from *ox* and *gang*, going. In ancient laws, as much land as an ox could plough in a year, generally taken to be fifteen acres, or, as some say, twenty acres. It was contracted or expanded, however, according to the quality of the land, forty acres constituting the maximum, and six the minimum of the measure. The oxgang was invariably $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a carucate, whatever may be the number of acres contained therein.

FEODARY, one who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, the keeper of the rolls and records of the county.

COURT LEET and COURT BARON. These are courts of record held once a year in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the Steward of the Lord of the Manor. Formerly these courts possessed and exercised exclusive jurisdictions and privileges, these, however, are not exercised in the present day, the business transacted by them being purely of a formal character.

THE HARLEIAN MSS., stored in the British Museum, was founded by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, born in London on the 5th December, 1661. Being a man of great taste and letters, he commenced this matchless collection, and at his death in 1724, his son and successor, Edward, the second Earl, followed the noble example set by his father, and devoted a great part of his fortune to the completion of what had been so auspiciously commenced. At his death, it became the property of his daughter, the Duchess of Portland, and on the institution of the British Museum in 1753, the country purchased the collection for the sum of £10,000. It contains 7,639 volumes, exclusive of 24,236 original rolls, charters, deeds, and other legal documents.

THE LANSDOWNE MSS., so named from William Petty, first Marquis of Lansdowne, born on the 2nd of May, 1737. After his death, which happened on the 7th of May, 1805, a treaty was entered into by the Trustees of the British Museum, with his representatives for the purchase of his fine library, which was effected in the year 1807, for the sum of £4,925. The number of volumes amounts to 1,245.

THE DODSWORTH MSS., one of the most valuable collections in existence, especially to the antiquary and topographer, form a part of the mighty treasures of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. There are 162 volumes folio and quarto, 122 of which are in his own handwriting, the whole being bequeathed to the library in 1671, by Gen. Fairfax; who had been Dodsworth's patron.

ANTHONY à WOOD'S MSS., preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, having been bequeathed to the University of Oxford by the writer in 1695.

ABP. SHARP'S MSS., in four folio volumes, in the handwriting of the venerable prelate himself. They are preserved in the library at York Minster, and contain a vast amount of parochial information, and other ecclesiastical matter relative to the old diocese of York. He died in 1714.

TORRE'S MSS., in five folio volumes, and are of great value. Mr. Hunter says, "they contain a vast treasure of information respecting the several benefices throughout the diocese, and

the succession of patrons and incumbents." We are also indebted to Torre for what are called testamentary burials, he having examined all the wills proved at York, and extracted from them all clauses relative to the place of interment of the testator. He died in 1699.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, one of the most illustrious antiquaries of which we can boast, was born in London on the 2nd of May, 1551. His principal work, "*The Brittainia*," a survey of the British Isles, which treats of the early history of every place throughout the Island of Great Britain of any note, as well as of the principal families then existing, is a monument of learning. He died in 1623, aged 72, and his name and memory are regarded with peculiar respect by English historical enquirers and antiquaries.

DUGDALE, SIR WILLIAM, born at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, 12th September, 1605. His great work, "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," an account of the monasteries and other religious houses in England, was originally commenced by his friend Dodsworth, who, however, died before the first volume was completed, bequeathing a vast amount of materials on the subject to Dugdale. He died in 1686, having issued only three volumes. Besides this his greatest work, he was the author of several valuable antiquarian histories, and a large manuscript collection, which he bequeathed to the University of Oxford.

DODSWORTH, ROGER, an eminent Antiquary, born 24th July, 1585, at Newton Grange, Rydale, Yorkshire. His manuscript collections embracing 162 volumes, folio and quarto, 122 of which are in his own handwriting are preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He was the projector of the "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," carried on after his death by his friend Sir William Dugdale. His industry and perseverance were marvellous, and his collections are of inestimable value to the Yorkshire antiquarian. The vols. are large, closely and horridly written, full of contractions and are only readable by the veteran antiquarian. No one should venture a visit to the Dodsworth collection who is not uncommonly well up in all the contractions and abbreviations which characterized the old court hands.

SPEED, JOHN, an English historical writer of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., born at Farrington, in Cheshire, in 1542, died July 28th, 1629. He was the author and compiler of several works of great value to the antiquarian.

WILLIS BROWNE, an English Antiquary of considerable note, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 14th Sep., 1682. His greatest work is his "Survey of the Cathedrals of England," although his lesser publications, "Notitia Parliamentaria," and some local histories, tended to promote a taste for antiquarian studies. He died 5th Feb., 1760.

WHITAKER, REV. THOMAS DUNHAM, born at Rainham, in Norfolk, 8th June, 1759. The following list of works of an antiquarian character, will give some idea of the labours of this voluminous writer:—History of Whalley and Honour of Clitheroe; History of the Deanery of Craven; new edition of Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiniensis*; the *Loidis* and *Elmete*; History of Richmondshire and Lunedale; with several others of a less important character. He died at the vicarage of Blackburn, in Lancashire, 18th Dec., 1821.

CLUNIAC NUNS.

When the reputation and discipline of the Benedictine order of ecclesiastics, established in the eighth century, had declined, and it was requisite that a reformation of the whole should be effected, a separate order was established, derived indeed immediately from the stock of St. Benedict, yet claiming, as it were, a specific distinction and character—it was the order of Cluni. It was founded about the year 900, in the district of Maçon, in Burgundy, by William, Duke of Aquitaine; but the praise of perfecting it is rather due to the Abbot St. Odo. It commenced as usual, by a strict imitation of ancient excellence, a rigid profession of poverty, of industry, and of piety, and it declined according to the usual course of human institutions, through wealth; into indolence and luxury. In the space of about two centuries it fell into obscurity; and after the name of Peter the Venerable, (the contemporary of St. Bernard,) no eminent ecclesiastic is mentioned as having issued from its discipline. Besides the riches which had spoiled its original purity, another cause is mentioned as having contributed to

its decline,—the corruption of the simple rule of St. Benedict, by the multiplication of vocal prayers, and the substitution of new offices and ceremonies for the manual labour of former days.—*Hist. of Monachism.*

Mr. Parsons in his History of Leeds relates the following remarkable occurrence as having taken place at Harewood, and states that its authenticity may be vouched for:—

“A very worthy person, one George Fawcett, a hatter, at Birstal, [whom he well knew, especially as an excellent singer] happened to call at Harewood for payment of a bill, when a thunder storm came on. A number of sovereigns were laid, with notes, upon a table, when an awful flash alarmed the reckoners, and caused them to retire. Upon re-approaching the money, it was discovered that a guinea or a sovereign was gone, and it occasioned some explanation, Fawcett denying that he had touched the cash, and his customer averring that he had counted it out and left it. The former, I believe, with his usual generosity, good temper, and forbearance, gave up the point, and the other had no qualm of conscience; for, upon reaching down the candle snuffers the same evening, which hung upon a nail, the good housewife discovered them to be almost as finely gilded as though a working goldsmith had done the job. These snuffers so gilded [he adds] are, I understand, still shown at Harewood.”

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